The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,022.—VOL. LXII.
TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.
PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th June, at her residence, Double Bay, Mrs. A. [illegible], of a daughter.

On the 29th June, at Addiscombe Villa, Paddington, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cowlishaw, jun., of a daughter.

On the 30th June, at her residence, the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Mrs. Alfred Twight, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at Victoria Barracks, the wife of Captain T. O. Wray, 18th Royal Irish, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, the wife of W. J. Guthrie Bedford, Esq., Armidale, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Birtley, Darlinghurst, the wife of John R. Street, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Wynyard-square, Kate, the wife of Montague Levey, Esq., J.P., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Lilydale Nursery, Marrickville, Joseph Alexander, only son of Joseph and Catherine Graham, aged 10 months.

On the 3rd instant, at Ashfield, Helen Graham, wife of Mr. Alexander Hunter, Jun., aged 22.

On the 4th instant, at his late residence, Coachmakers' Arms, Sussex and Goulburn streets, Mr. Thomas Bowman, of bronchitis and apoplectic fits, in the 43rd year of his age.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
GEELONG,
1584 tons, 250 horse-power,
R. T. Dundas, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 11th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 12th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 16th June, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the 30th of each month at 4 p.m.

The splendid English and American Steamships—
A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE ......1500 tons
" WONGA WONGA ....1550 "
" AJAX ....2000 "
" JOHN L. STEPHEN ....2500 "

Time occupied to San Francisco..............31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "

Total, about ....47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.

The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from San Francisco.	New York.	Liverpool.
1st class.. £40 0 0	£63 0 0	£76 10 0
2nd class.. 30 0 0	48 0 0	56 0 0
3rd class.. 20 0 0	33 0 0	38 0 0

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.

For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. E. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Thursday afternoon, at 4; and Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares—Saloon, £5; return, £8 8s. Steerage, £2.
TO ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, on or about Thursday.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Friday night.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara to-night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, on or about Friday, at 4 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.
TO BROADSOUND, and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Brisbane and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE between the HUNTER RIVER and SYDNEY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st day of August next, no carriage or charges, other than the actual railway carriage, will be paid or collected by this Company.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company, Sydney, 2nd July.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
Goods for CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—TO SHIPPERS of WOOL and other Produce between the HUNTER RIVER and SYDNEY.
NOTICE.—On and after the 1st day of August next, no Carriage or Charges other than the actual Railway Carriage will be paid or collected by this Company.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Offices,
Sydney, 2nd July, 1870.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m. Offices, Commercial Wharf.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MANNING RIVER direct, the GRAFTON THIS DAY, at noon.
No Cargo received after 11 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
OMEO
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 12th July, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to the Agent for M'MECKAN, BLACKWOOD, and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.
The favourite steamship
HERO,
625 tons register—300 horse power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, at 4 p.m.
Goods received by Mr. W. R. HILL, free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 8, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, July 7th, at 4 p.m.,
from Strath's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—£2.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Strath's Wharf.

STEAM to the RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, about the 12th July.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Steamer, 13th instant.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 11th instant, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—
The WINDSOR CASTLE.
This new clipper ship, A1 at Lloyd's for 15 years will be dispatched on the 30th July.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To sail at the end of this week.
The fine new A1 clipper ship,
DUNCRAIG,
700 tons register, John Finlayson, commander.
This vessel has superior accommodation for a few first-class passengers. For rates, &c., apply to Captain Finlayson, on board, at Circular Wharf; or to
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, carrying freight for TAVIUNI.—The clipper barque NORMAN will be dispatched on or about the 6th instant.
Apply on board; or to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 23, Bridge-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—☞ The clipper trader EDITH, J. H. Starcich, will be dispatched on the 9th instant, full or not full.
For freight or passage apply on board to Mr. BELL; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange Rooms.

FOR FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—☞ A vessel will be dispatched for the above Islands in a few days, taking in the cargo engaged by the undersigned for the Jessie Kelly.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
For AUCKLAND.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, on Thursday, 7th July.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 16th July.
KATE, Captain Cooper, 1st August.
Goods received for this line free of wharfage, at Patent Slip Wharf.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT MACKAY, BOWEN, TOWNSVILLE, and CARDWELL.—The regular trader PACIFIC, Sykes, master, will clear Customs on Wednesday. Freight, &c., G. R. Stewart, Market Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore—Schooner WALLABY now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

FOR FERNMOUTH, Bellinger River.—CLEONE, THIS DAY, at noon. Lime-street Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

MORUYA RIVER.—Fast sailing ketch MORNING STAR, detained at shippers' request, THIS EVENING. Apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf. If supported, the MORNING STAR will run regularly to Moruya. Freight, 20s per ton. Shippers are requested to send their goods at once, to insure dispatch.

SHIP BORROWDALE, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and Accounts against this vessel must be rendered in triplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on THURSDAY, 7th instant.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

SHIP ROYAL ALFRED, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS CUSTOMS' ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

Captain CARR will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew without his written authority.

SHIP CATHAYA, from London.—All goods for which ENTRIES are not passed by 10 o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING, will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, from London.—Consignees are requested to PASS their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be landed and placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—☞ The well-known clipper barque AUSTRALIND, now discharging a cargo of sugar, is open for SALE or CHARTER to any part of the world.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, schooner ALPHA, 130 tons, draught 6 feet. Nipper and See, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, the brigantine MARY, now on her passage from Auckland to Newcastle. This vessel is well known as a most successful trader between Melbourne and Hokitika.
Apply to J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle.

TO COASTERS and Others.—Wanted, a VESSEL, from 40 to 60 tons, to bring limestone from the Manning River; constant employment guaranteed. Apply to J. GARDINER, Lime Wharf, Druitt-street.

QUAY BERTHS vacant. H. MOON, Patent Slip Wharf.

MEETINGS.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—MEETING THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
W. READING, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—The Regular General MEETING of the above club for ballot, &c., will be held in the Club Room, Tattersall's, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club-house, THIS DAY, the 5th July, between the hours of 1 and 2, and 4 and 5 p.m.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Eighth Annual General MEETING of the members of the society will be held in the Lecture Room of the School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th instant. Business: Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, &c., &c., Election of Honorary Officers and Committee for the ensuing year, Essay No. 2 on Injurious Insects by W. Hemming, Esq. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

PIONEER LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 30.—An Arch Purple MEETING in connection with this Lodge will be held in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.
By order of the W.M.,
WM. SEABROOK, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Monthly MEETINGS for Payment of Subscriptions will be held in the long room over Guild Dispensary, 117, Liverpool-street between Pitt and George streets, THIS DAY, July 5th, from 7 to 8.30 o'clock p.m. Entrance, through hall.
ROBERT BUTCHER, Secretary.
July 2nd.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169, E.C. Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.

YORK-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the above society will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the usual time and place. Every member is particularly requested to attend.
S. G. WILKINSON, Hon. Sec.

LECTURES.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—POSTPONEMENT OF LECTURE.—The Lecture advertised to be given by Rev. D. ALLEN, on "Alcohol, and its Origin," on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, is unavoidably Postponed to WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, New Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1870, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June: to elect Directors in the room of W. O. GILCHRIST and ALEXR. STUART, Esqs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to elect an Auditor in place of JOHN C. H. BAASS, Esq., whose term of Office expires, but who is also elegible for re-election; and to transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.

Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required, by Clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement, to send notice in writing to the Company's office of their intention to become candidates, fourteen clear days before the day of election.

W. O. GILCHRIST and ALEXR. STUART, Esqs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for re-election as Directors.
By order of the Board,
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Council.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, 1870, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 30th June; of electing two Directors in the room of Hon. E. D. Ogilvie, M.L.C., and Thos. C. Breillat, Esqs., who retire by rotation but ahe eligible for re-election; of electing Auditors in the room of J. G. Church, Esq. (disqualified), and Walter Friend, Esq., who is eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sydney, 27th June, 1870.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to leave a notice, in writing, at the Company's Office, in Sydney, at least ten days before the day of election.

Hon. E. D. OGILVIE, M.L.C., THOS. C. BREILLAT, and WM. WOODS, Esqs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the office of Director.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, vacant at the next Annual Meeting.
A. H. MAXWELL.
Australian Bond.

THE CARGO UNITED QUARTZ MINING AND CRUSHING COMPANY (Limited).—A MEETING of shareholders of the above company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, to receive the half-yearly Report of the Directors and Balance-Sheet to 30th June.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. M. DEANE, Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Class 1.—Hebrew—Genesis, Grammar, Gesenius.
Greek—Oxford Grammar, Novum Test., Xenophon.
Latin—Virgil, Cicero, Cæsar, Horace.
Algebra—Todhunter, Colenso, Chambers' Euclid Trigonometry, Mensuration, Logarithms.
French—Grammaire des Grammaires, Hugo, Lamartine, and Boileau.
German—Ollendorff, Italian—De Graglia.
History—Special course; 15 Decisive Battles of the World.
Class 2.—Eton Latin Grammar, Valpy's Delectus; French—Ahn's Courses; Arithmetic—Thomson; Algebra—Tate; English History, M'Leod's Grammar, Guy's Geography; Butter's Spelling.
French Conversation Class every morning.
Drawing Master—C. FAIRLAND, Esq.
The Sydney and North Shore pupils leave by the 4 p.m. steamboat.

BELMORE COLLEGE, for young LADIES, under the kind interest of the Countess of BELMORE, 169, Macquarie-street, near entrance to Government House. The vacation will terminate July the 11th. Professors attend for all accomplishments. Resident Governesses for French, German, Italian, and English.

BRIGHTSIDE-PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-st., conducted by Miss Fraser; vacancies.

BOARD and Education, Public School, Parramatta. Prospectus sent on application. J. H. Murray.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BATHURST.—The business of this School will be RENEWED on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.
W. H. SAVIGNY, M.A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE.—Duties will be resumed on the 11th of July. Mr. THEOBALD will be happy to receive a few young gentlemen as Boarders. Terms, &c., on application.
Mr. T. can be seen during the present week at Mrs Cory's, 13, Bligh-street.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—The School will REOPEN on MONDAY, the 18th July next. The Rev. S. C. KENT will be at home every morning between 9 and 11 to see parents and guardians.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 6, Bligh-street.—Mrs. COUSENS will be happy to receive her pupils on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—The course of study embraces all that is necessary to prepare young gentlemen for business, the learned professions, or the University. Vacancies for boarders.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—No Boys can be received after this week.

MRS. H. COWPER will be prepared to receive her Pupils on the 13th instant. Day pupils received; two vacancies. 338, Victoria-street.

MESSRS. YARRINGTON and PHILLIPS'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 31, Botany Road, Railway Station. School will Re-open on WEDNESDAY next. Greatest care taken with penmanship, and all commercial subjects. Pupils prepared for matriculation and other examinations. Terms quarterly: Boarders, 12 guineas; day pupils, £2 2s. and £1 10s.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.

The course comprises a sound practical commercial education.

Every pupil is well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts.
Duties resumed MONDAY, July 11th.
STANLEY-STREET.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—The DUTIES of Miss CONNOR'S School will be resumed on MONDAY, 11th July. The quarter terminates on Friday, 30th September. 63, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

NEWLANDS, PARRAMATTA.—Mr. WOOLLS begs to inform the parents and guardians of his pupils that the DUTIES of his establishment will be RESUMED on the 16th instant.
There is a vacancy for one pupil.
Parramatta, July 5th, 1870.

OBSERVATORY HOUSE, RANDWICK.—INTERNATIONAL SEMINARY for Young Ladies, conducted by Madame DUTRUC, assisted by Professors of acknowledged ability, and competent resident Governesses.

The International Seminary is established for the purpose of affording greater facilities for the acquirement and practice of the French language, combined with a sound English education in all its branches.
School duties resumed July 11th.
References:
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney.
The Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.
Rev. Zachary Barry
Rev. Dr. Fullerton
Rev. S. C. Kent
Rev. George King
Rev. Dr. Lang
Hon. J. B. Wilson
Rev. G. F. Macarthur
Rev. Stanley Mitchell
Rev. G. H. Moreton
Rev. A. H. Stephen
Rev. Thomas Wilson.
Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL, GARROORIGANG.
Work will be resumed on THURSDAY, 14th July. For terms, &c., apply S. HARDORNE BELCHER, Head-master.

THE NEW SCHOOL.—The Spring Term will commence MONDAY, July 18.

THE MISSES MARTIN'S Morning's Classes will recommence MONDAY, July 18th, 195, Macquarie-st.

THE DUTIES of Misses GARRETT'S Establishment, Newtown, will be RESUMED 25th instant.

THE MISSES GILLAM'S Pupils will reassemble on TUESDAY, July 12. 157, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, Preparatory School for young gentlemen, will reopen on TUESDAY, 19th July.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MISSING FRIENDS.—REWARD.—Mr. HUGH WILLIAM TRAVIS, formerly of England, is requested to communicate with the undermentioned solicitors, as he is now entitled to property. When last heard of he was engaged on a sheep farm at New Plymouth, New Zealand, and was about to proceed to Australia. A reward of £5 will be paid for information leading to his discovery, or if dead, on satisfactory proof being first given of his death, identity, and family (if any). Apply to Messrs. CLARKE, SON, and RAWLINS, Solicitors, 20, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. GEORGE COOK, Solicitor, Dunedin, Otago, N. Z.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.

Those who contemplate a journey to
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE,
should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.

☞ Before securing tickets, be sure and call at the Office of the Company—
No. 208, MONTGOMERY-STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
SAM. A. LEWIS,
Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.

☞ This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.
H. E. SAWYER,
General Agent Great Central Route.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been established at Kempsey, Macleay River, and Casino, Richmond River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 15th June, 1870.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, known as the AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE STORES, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.
Stores, Circular Quay.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IRWIN AND CO.,
continue to receive for SALE or Shipment,
WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.
PRODUCE STORES—CIRCULAR QUAY.
OFFICE—CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS.

TO SQUATTERS.—ADVANCES on ensuing clips, and on shipments of WOOL, TALLOW, &c., to my LONDON CORRESPONDENTS, are continued to be made by me on the most favourable terms.
HENRY BEIT,
5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN BELL.—All CLAIMS against the above Estate to be sent in under cover, addressed to the Executrix, at the Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy. And all persons indebted thereto, are requested to settle their accounts without delay.
Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, 227, George-street.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NOTICE.
The Third Quarter's Subscription for this year is now due.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

TO ENGINEERS, COACHBUILDERS, PAINTERS, TURNERS, and others.
MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The first MEETING for instruction will be THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
Fees, 1s. per week, which will include Membership of the School of Arts.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

NOTICE. NOTICE.
Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist,
begs to inform his patients
that he has
REMOVED
to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

THE Undersigned requests that all persons to whom he is INDEBTED will send him their Accounts immediately.
Goulburn, 1st July, 1870. TEMPLE NATHAN.

TO THE CUSTOMERS of the LATE EDWARD ARSCOTT, Butcher.—Mrs. ARSCOTT begs to give notice that she intends carrying on the business as usual at 141, Lower George-street, and hopes to give the same satisfaction, and requests a continuance of that support accorded to her late husband.

NOTICE TO JAMES KILLPATRICK, Carrier.—I, TIMOTHY LEES, of Mount Clarence, farmer, hereby give Notice to the said JAMES KILLPATRICK, carrier, that it is my intention, at the expiration of fourteen days from the date of this notice, as published, to SELL certain CATTLE—to wit: ten Bullocks, and one BULLOCK WAGGON, the property of the said James Killpatrick, for the expenses incurred by them for their depasturing in my paddocks from 14th January, 1870, to the present date,—if the said James Killpatrick does not release the said cattle now in my possession—also one Bay Horse.
TIMOTHY LEES, Mount Clarence.
Mount Clarence, district of Hartley, 2nd July, 1870.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. F. A. SPECK as a partner in my business, as carried on by me, as Varnish Manufacturer, Writer, Gilder, and General Contractor.
J. E. GRUBE,
66, Market-street, and 714, George-street South.
Witness—James Guy.
Sydney, June 17th, 1870.

MRS. BUSS, late of the Blue Mountains, Bathurst Road, wishes to inform her friends that she has taken that large and commodious residence, known as St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, which she intends to open on the 1st of July as a Private Boarding Establishment, and trusts to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her in her late residence.

The house is replete with every possible convenience, it being within five minutes' walk of the city, for which the 'buses pass every half-hour: and directly opposite the Domain Gate makes it within easy reach of the Baths and Botanic Gardens.

SOUTH HEAD HOTEL.—Mr. M. G. BROWN having reopened the above establishment, is prepared to receive wedding parties, families, and persons requiring change of air. Having a fine view of the ocean and harbour, choice wines, spirits and beers. Refreshments at any hour.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.—Persons desirous of securing the SHARES that are Vacant may do so on application at the Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, from 7 till 9.
No back arrears are required to be paid on joining. Entrance fee, 1s. 3d. Weekly subscription, 2s. 9d. per share.
T. MILLER, Secretary.

IF THE PARTIES that telegraphed to Melbourne for Cattle DOG, per Dandenong, if not claimed in three days will be sold to pay expenses.
Wharfinger, Strath's Wharf.

THE FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE OF WEST MAITLAND tender their best THANKS to Mrs. EDWARDS, Riley-street, for a large bundle of clothing, and solicit further donations in behalf of the hundreds of distressed families in the district of Maitland. Mr. ALFRED LEVIEN, 235, Kent and Margaret streets, will still continue to send for parcels or donations intended for this benevolent purpose, and arrange for their delivery at West Maitland.
J. R. THACKERAY, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hon. Sec. Flood Relief Fund, West Maitland.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT has been made upon all ratable property in this borough, and that a rate of 1s in the £ has been imposed thereon, under and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and a lighting rate of 2d in the £, imposed under section 165 of the said Act.
Also, that a Court of Petty Sessions for the hearing of APPEALS against assessment will be held at 10 o'clock a.m., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chamber, Glebe, 4th July, 1870.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of JONATHAN BOON, of Wagga Wagga, Horse Trainer.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named insolvent, Jonathan Boon, intends to apply to his Honor, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of July instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as the course of business will admit, for the release of his estate from sequestration.
Dated this fourth day of July, A.D. 1870.
FITZHARDINGE and SONS, Attorneys for the said insolvent, 117, King-street East, Sydney.
To his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and to the Official Assignee, Mr. J. P. Mackenzie.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the lands, goods, chattels, credits, and effects, of EDWARD ARSCOTT, late of Lower George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Butcher, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the lands, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to MARY CATHERINE ARSCOTT, the widow and next of kin of the said deceased.
Dated the fourth day of July, A.D. 1870.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Proctor for the Applicant, 105, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of HENRY CARY, late of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that HENRY CARY, of Sydney aforesaid, Gentleman, and WILLIAM CARY, of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, intend, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice and advertisement, to apply to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof, that probate of the last will and testament of the said Henry Cary, deceased, may be granted to them as executors in the said will named.
Dated this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
RICHARD JOHNSON, Proctor for the said Executors, Henry Cary and William Cary, 63, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of WILLIAM WALKER, late of Newtown, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualler, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to MARTHA WALKER, of Newtown, near Sydney, his widow.
Dated this fifth day of July, A.D. 1870.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Administratrix, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF INTENDED REMOVAL.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, 32, South Head Road, removing on the 20th July to 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

MR. M. EMANUEL, PRACTICAL DENTIST (late of George-street), has REMOVED to No. 48, Hunter-street, where his patients and the public can consult him at any hour. Established 1860.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
DIRECTORS:
M. Metcalfe, Esq., J.P.; M. C. Stephen, Esq., M.P.; and H. E. Allan, Esq.
NOTICE.
Parties desirous to invest money with the Society can do so daily.
The shares are £10 each, and can be paid in one sum, or by 10s per month.
A fair rate of interest will be obtained for money invested, from 8 to 10 per cent., payable at 30th September in each year.
The security is of the best, the funds being only lent to members of the society on good building security.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
Society's Office, 3, Spring-street, Sydney.
4th July, 1870.
Office hours, 10 to 4.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51, Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING, Gibson's Rooms, opposite School of Arts, THIS DAY, 1 to 2 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITT-STREET.—TUESDAY, July 5th.—To commemorate the Sixth Anniversary of the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM'S arrival, and the EXTINCTION OF THE CHURCH DEBT. Tea punctually at 6 o'clock, and a Public MEETING at 7.

ST. JAMES'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A TEA-MEETING is to take place in the Castlereagh-street Schoolhouse, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 5th July, at 6.30 precisely. Tickets to be had of the teachers; also of Mr. M'Cabe, under St. James's Church; Messrs. Smyth and Wells, grocers, Hunter-street; W. T. Farrell, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets; Messrs. Nicol and Edwards, booksellers, 106, King-street; and Messrs. Cole, booksellers, George-street. Tickets 2s.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, one fat BULLOCK, branded W over ⌣ on rump, and cut throat. £1 reward will be given on delivery of the same; or £10, if known to be killed, on conviction of the person. HENRY MACNAMARA, Petersham.

LOST, from Claremont, Rose Bay, a black-and-tan TERRIER Slut, blind of one eye. The finder will be rewarded on taking her to the above address; or to 267, George-street.

LOST, in George or Hunter streets, a Lady's Brown Morocco BAG, containing a few shillings and a handkerchief. Reward at 18, Macquarie-place.

LOST, a Gold Double-case LOCKET, between Enmore and Addison Roads. Any one leaving it at Marrickville Post-office, will be rewarded.

LOST, between St. John's Church, Paddington, and Carlton Villas, a Pebble BROOCH. Reward above.

LOST, an Onyx EAR-RING, pearl in centre. Finder rewarded, by Mr. W. HOLT, 239, Pitt-street.

LOST, a rough-haired Kangaroo DOG. Reward at 133, Botany Road.

LOST, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT on Saturday. P. Williams, Australian Inn, Market-st. 10s reward.

LOST, between William-st. and Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills, a Brown VICTORINE. Reward. 53, Wm.-st.

LOST, a number of White Jacobins and Fantail PIGEONS. Reward. S. Kendall, 43, Phillip-st.

LOST, on Thursday last, an ITALIAN GREYHOUND. Finder will be rewarded on bringing it to the Prince Imperial Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, from the Glenmore Road 'bus, about Lane's, corner of Cobley's Paddock, a red Russia Leather PURSE, containing small MSS. notes, and some French and English coins. A. Z., Exchange.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the paddock at Bay View House, Cook's River, a bright Chesnut MARE, with a white streak down the face. Any one returning the same will be rewarded. G. A. TUCKER.

WAVE PROSPECT.
SYDNEY MAIL, July 9th.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

THE SYDNEY MAIL OF NEXT SATURDAY will include a
LITHOGRAPHIC SUPPLEMENT.

PLAN OF ALFRED PARK,
showing the SPACES and ERECTIONS APPROPRIATED to the VARIOUS EXHIBITS.

A GROUND PLAN OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

A VIEW OF THE ELEVATION.

⁂ The above is being carefully prepared, expressly for gratuitous distribution to Subscribers to the SYDNEY MAIL.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The issue of the TOWN AND COUNTRY JOURNAL for next SATURDAY, July 9, will contain a large and BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED ENGRAVING OF THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, as now being erected and laid out, preparatory to the opening on the 16th August.

The space and position allotted to each department and the several classes of exhibits, with views of the different ornamental structures erected for the accommodation of visitors, the reception of animals, machinery, &c., will be shown, as well as the various divisions and enclosures comprised within the grounds.

The engraved plan will be accompanied by an explanatory description, so as to enable exhibitors and visitors to see at a glance the nature and extent of the arrangements made by the Council of the Agricultural Society for the accommodation and convenience of the public, and the efficient carrying out of the design and objects of the Exhibition.

Subscribers, intending exhibitors, and others requiring extra copies of the issue containing the engraved plans, &c., will please send their orders to the Publishing Office, 190, Pitt-street, not later than WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, TO-MORROW, July 6th, price Sixpence, will contain a Two-page Illustration of the
CAPTURE OF TOWER!
View from Photograph—Scene of THUNDERBOLT'S DEATH.
Trowel and Mallet presented to the Mayor of Sydney.
VIEW OF BENDEMEER, N. S. WALES.
Patent Gold and Diamond Cradle Amalgamator.
Residence of Joseph Willis, Esq., Shark Beach.
VIEW OF VALPARAISO, CHILI.
PLAN OF PRINCE ALFRED PARK,
showing General Laying-out of Grounds for Forthcoming Show.
Engravings of REFRESHMENT and BAND PAVILIONS, &c.
Continuation of the New and Interesting Tale—
"A MANCHESTER MYSTERY," with illustrations.
Original and Selected Articles, Intercolonial Intelligence,
AND ALL THE NEWS OF THE MONTH.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney, Letterpress, Lithographic, and Copperplate Printers; Bookbinders, Engravers, Electrotypers, and Stereotypers.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER Land Certificates.—G. Atkinson, No. 2 Battery V.A., negotiates above. 307, George-st.

VOLUNTEERS.—TO SQUATTERS.—Two Volunteer LAND ORDERS for SALE; price £65 each, net cash. Address F. B., Box 217, Post Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-st.

ACCOUNTS adjusted, Books Balanced, &c. Moderate terms. W. BOWEN, 78, Pitt-street North.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 225, George-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Wynyard-sq., will be ABSENT until July 9th.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-Dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Charge, 1s. 6, Bridge-st.

MR. A. REA, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Essington, Newtown.
PIANOFORTE, SINGING, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, and THEORY OF MUSIC.

MR. WOODS, Piano Tuner and Repairer, 74, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. Established 26 years.

NEWMAN'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 392, George-street, next New Post Office.—Instantaneous Likenesses taken in any style, and highly finished. An inspection is solicited.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. K. MACNISH, Solicitor, to 165, Pitt-st., adjoining C. Moore and Co.'s Sale Rooms.

REMOVAL.—CURTIS and GANNON, Solicitors, &c., from 170 to 229, Pitt-street, near King-street, next door to Mr. Moffitt, stationer.

TO BAKERS.—Ovens Built and Repaired. Country orders executed. J. W. Beauchamp, 60, Hunter-st.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker. Instruments thoroughly repaired and carefully tuned. 70, Hunter-street.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co.'s, George-st.

W. JACKSON AND CO.
(late Davies and Jackson),
Stock, Station, Estate, and General Commission Agents, East-street, Rockhampton.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 431, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
12, South Head Road,
close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SHARES.—Bank, Insurance, Steam, and other Shares.
DEBENTURES of Government and local companies.
TREASURY BILLS of Colonial Governments
OBTAINED or DISPOSED OF, at current market rates, on application to
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

BANK, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

FOR SALE, One SHARE No. 1 Starr-Bowkett Building Society. G. L. WILSON, Mort's-bldngs, Pitt-st.

MONEY LENT.—The utmost value advanced on watches, clothing, &c. J. Murphy, 105, Bathurst-st.

£1000 TO LEND, on Mortgage of Freehold. H. E. SHORTER, 128, Elizabeth-st.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

RULE NISI FOR NEW TRIAL.

EKFORD V. SCHOLEY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir W. M. Manning) moved for a rule nisi for new trial of the above case. The action was one for libel tried at the last sittings for causes before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four, and lasted thirteen days. A verdict had been found for the defendant. A rule nisi was now asked for upon the ground that this verdict was against evidence. The proceedings at the trial were fully reported in the *Herald*. The libel complained of was comprised in a document purporting to be a report from a committee of the Maitland District Council adopted by such Council. The plaintiff, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly for Wollombi, was also a member of the Maitland District Council, the defendant being the Warden of that Council. Plaintiff had been entrusted with the expenditure of £350, voted by Parliament for so much of a road from Maitland to Wollombi as lay between West Maitland and Cessnock. In the document forming the subject matter of the suit plaintiff was charged with having defrauded the public to the extent of £109 5s. 4d. out of this sum of £350, by charging more for labour than had been actually earned by workmen, and paid for by himself. There were especially accusations of his having charged for three men who had never been employed at all, and who had in fact no real existence. Although the only plea upon the record was "not guilty," a great mass of evidence was gone into on both sides as to the truth or falsehood of the charges against Mr. Eckford, such evidence being admitted on the question of damages. The document declared upon had been sent by the defendant to the Minister for Lands. It was admitted that this document was *prima facie* privileged, and that the defendant would be entitled to a verdict on this ground, unless malice was proved. His Honor had directed the jury to the same effect, telling them that if they thought the defendant had a honest (and reasonable) belief that the charges were true, and had acted in this matter in the honest performance of what he conceived to be his duty he would be entitled to a verdict, even although the jury should think that Mr. Eckford was quite innocent of these charges. It was urged, in support of the present application, that as the case stood—although the real question upon which it turned was privilege or no privilege—the public were apt to regard the result as if Mr. Eckford had been found by the jury to have been guilty of the charges which Mr. Scholey had preferred against him. It was submitted that this very undesirable result—a result which would be very likely to follow in all such cases—was to be attributed to the defective rules and practice of the Court as to pleadings and evidence in actions for libel and slander. The plea of not guilty ought not to be allowed to be made the basis for evidence not only as to privilege but as to facts, which ought to be specially pleaded as matter of justification. It was contended that this verdict was demonstrably against evidence on the question of privilege, the *prima facie* privileged character of the document having been rebutted by false statements and suppressions of fact on the face of it, as well as by other evidence. As to the three men it was urged that the direct evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, who declared that they had actually seen these men at work, ought to have prevailed against the negative testimony of the defendant's witnesses who had not seen such men, but who obviously could not know, with anything like certainty, whether the men had been employed or not. No points as to which there had been a direct conflict of evidence were relied upon. The proceedings of Scholey, from first to last, were, it was contended, such as showed the existence of malice on his part, and ought, therefore, to have entitled the plaintiff to a verdict, notwithstanding that the document was *prima facie* privileged. This document put forward by Scholey as the report of a committee of the District Council, was not such report, but had been prepared by an attorney at the instance of Mr. Scholey himself, and was laid before the Council ready "cut and dried," without being submitted to the committee at all. The inquiry by such committee, such as it was, had been conducted in a very unsatisfactory manner. Mr. Eckford's accounts had been examined against a paper produced by Scholey and copied from the memoranda of Sheridan not only without any other evidence being gone into, but without any attempt being even made to test the accuracy of this paper. This was done too, without any reference whatever to Eckford for information, although, as appeared from the Council's own books, Mr. Eckford had invited such reference. The committee had, in fact, declined to act in the matter, having determined to refer it to the Minister for Lands. Yet this document, professing to be a report from the committee, declared that such committee had inquired into these matters and found that the charges against Mr. Eckford had been proved. There was not a mere statement of facts as they actually existed, with a view to an inquiry by the Government, but a positive declaration that the committee had found Mr. Eckford guilty on these charges. It would be naturally assumed anywhere that this had been done after giving Eckford a fair hearing, not, as the fact was, that he had been condemned unheard and without a fair and careful inquiry of any kind. Scholey, without referring to the Council, after the committee had decided not to act, came to Sydney, and, having first consulted with Mr. Parkes, saw the Minister for Lands. He then telegraphed to Maitland for a special meeting of the Council at a time when Mr. Eckford would have to be absent in Sydney as a member of Parliament, and when it was also probably well known that Mr. Parkes was about to move a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry as to which Mr. Eckford's vote would be of importance. There was evidently no need for the special meeting. The presentation and pressing of this report at that meeting in Eckford's absence, instead of letting it stand over until the ordinary meeting, which was to take place six days afterwards, was clearly evidenciary of malice, as was likewise the determination evinced by Mr. Scholey to get the report made public, if possible. By his own vote, and the votes of three other Councillors who voted with him, he had first carried a motion to adopt the report at once, and then a motion that the report be published in the ordinary course. These motions were pressed and carried against the propositions of two other members who were desirous, first, that the matter should stand over until Eckford could be present, and secondly (when defeated in this very equitable proposal), that the representatives of the Press then present should be asked not to publish the report at that time. As the report did not go to the Minister until *after* the ordinary meeting, it was clear that the adoption of such report was not pressed in Eckford's absence because of there being any need for such immediate adoption, but for the purpose of injuring Eckford. No privilege, it was contended, could justify the publication of such a document as that which was declared upon, which not only suppressed important facts, but put forward false statements; which suppression and putting forward could not have been, on the part of the defendant, in the *bona fide* performance of his duty.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE was of opinion that the rule must be granted. The case came within the principle laid down as to privileged communications between a master, called upon to give a character of a servant, to any person who was entitled to hear communications as to such character. It was essential to the maintenance of the privilege that the communication should be made bona fide and truly, so far as the truth was known to and believed in by the person making such representation. Here there was evidence on the face of the document itself, as well as outside such document, both of the *suppressio veri*, and *expressio falsi*. The fact, most material for the Government to know, that Mr. Eckford himself had, as shown by the records of the Council, invited the committee to apply to him for any explanations which might be necessary, had been suppressed. Had this fact been stated it would have been plain that the report would not have been worth the paper on which it was written. The first question asked by the Minister would have been whether Eckford had been applied to, and when this was answered in the negative, the whole of the representations would have been shewn to be valueless. This then was a suppression of a most material fact. There was the statement of a falsehood in the representing of this document as embodying the finding of the committee, when in point of fact the committee had agreed to no such finding. The case was in the same position, as to the question of privilege, as where in the case of a master, such master had made statements in reference to the character of a servant which had turned out to be utterly false. The verdict appeared to be, in this respect, against evidence.

Mr. Justice CHEEKE could not concur in the granting this rule. He did not consider that the case came within any of the principles laid down in any of the decided cases upon which that Court was in the habit of acting as principles, on which a verdict could be disturbed.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT concurred in the granting of the rule, because he thought it desirable to have authoritative decision by the full Court as to whether, when a statement was proved to be false it was thereby taken out of the class of privileged communications. If so there would be an end altogether of privilege to such communications. They would not be made if it were known that they would not be protected unless they were proved to be true. It was also desirable that the case should be carried further in order that, if the privilege were sustained, it might be seen how useless were such actions as these for the purpose of protecting a man's character in setting him right before the world in matters as to which such character might have been assailed. The charges might be held to be privileged, and the plaintiff might fail in his suit, even although it should turn out that such charges were utterly false. It must be taken, here, that the jury had found for the defendant on the ground of privilege alone. In no such case could a defendant be compelled to plead justification, or to follow any such line of defence as could place the plaintiff in a position to set himself right in all respects. It would be important, therefore, that they should consider this matter and see if there were any means which could be safely and justly resorted to which would compel the raising of such issues, in actions of this nature, as would enable plaintiffs to clear their characters.

Before their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

CHADWICK V. SMITH.

[illegible]

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE his Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., Judge, Commissary.

LYONS V. THE URANIA.

This was a case in which Mr. F. W. Cook, the registered owner of the vessel, had been called upon to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of Court in having sent the vessel to Newcastle after she had been placed under arrest by the marshal of the Court (through his deputy) to answer a suit for salvage. The case had been adjourned in order that the vessel might be allowed to be loaded and brought to Sydney, in charge of the officer of the Court, by whom she had, after her arrival at Newcastle, been seized. As she had now arrived the attachment was, after hearing some arguments, released on payment of costs, sureties being entered into that the vessel should be here to meet the charge for salvage, &c., and the hearing being fixed for to-morrow (Tuesday).

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of James Kelly, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. S. C. Brown, for the official assignee, and produced a document under seal, dated in June, 1865.

In the estate of Denny and Ashworth, a special meeting. One witness was examined by Mr. Barker on behalf of the official assignee.

In the estate of Henry Hall, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Roin for the official assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, July 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Crawshaw, David Simpson Kirkwood, George Scott, Christopher Armstrong, George Wingett, George Ernest Dalli-more, James Coulter, Joseph Haynes, Alexander M'Donald, adjourned from the 21st June last; Maurice Ickerson, adjourned from the 21st June last.

Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edmund Deacon, Edwin Horne, Edward Plant Swain, Robert Young, adjourned from the 14th June last; Henry Johnson, adjourned from the 14th June last.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 5th July.—Before the District Commissioner: David Burke, single, only meeting, at Armidale, at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, 6th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Henry Barnett, second meeting; Edward Farr, special meeting, for proof of debts; James Farr, adjourned second, from the 22nd June last; David Jarvis, first meeting; James Walter Mitchell, single or only meeting; Richard Thorpe, single or only meeting; George Watkins, adjourned single, from the 24th June last; estate of Sydney Charles Burt, adjourned special, for proof of debts, from the 29th June last.

Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Wilson, second meeting, at Scone.

Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Phœnix Wells, third meeting; Mary Finn, special meeting, for proof of debts; Thomas Cornelius Valentine, special, for proof of debts; William Ferguson, adjourned second, from the 24th June last; Richard Lawrence Keys, special, for proof of debts; Henry Hall, single or only meeting; Joseph Ward, single or only meeting; Robert Young, special, for proof of debts and examination of insolvent.

Friday 8th July.—Before the District Commissioners: James Calder Middleton, third meeting, at Albury, at 11 a.m.; George Brown, single or only meeting, at Bathurst, at 11 a.m.; George Edward Wood, single or only meeting, at Bathurst, at 11 a.m.; William Minards, single or only meeting, at Port Macquarie, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Estate of the Currawang Copper Company (Limited), day appointed for the shareholders in the company to show cause whether or not they dispute their liability in respect of balance unpaid on shares; Bridget Downes, special meeting for examination; John Henry Miller, special, for examination.

Monday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: John Taylor, special for proof of debts, and examination of insolvent at Deniliquin; Joseph Charles Campbell, single or only meeting, at Orange.

Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: David Jarvis, second meeting, at Forbes; George Calligan Leneban, single or only meeting, at Tumut; William Johnston, single or only meeting, at Wollongong.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motions—by Mr. Mackenzie, to move the confirmation of the following plans of distribution—1st, estate of Francis Fahey, a first dividend of 3s. 4d. in the £, on concurrent proofs—preferent proofs in full; 2nd, estate of Edward Plant Swain, a first dividend of 5s. 3 5-16d. in the £, on concurrent proofs—preferent proofs in full. Motions—1st, estate of Francis Fahey, for release of estate from sequestration; ditto, 2nd, estate of Thomas Cowper, for release of estate from sequestration.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Vickery, Spence, Murphy, Evans, and Powell.

Twenty persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. on conviction of drunkenness, or of using obscene language in public places; and Jeremiah Sullivan, one of those who were fined for drunkenness, was further fined 20s. for assaulting the apprehending constable.

Henry Barwon was charged with stealing from the person. Constable Larkins deposed that last evening, he apprehended the prisoner in Pitt-street, and charged him with stealing money from a man named Stuazikaer, and on searching him found a sovereign, a half-crown, and a sixpence; he was wearing new boots, coat, vest, and trousers; in answer to questions the prisoner told witness that he purchased the boots at Taylor's, in Market-street, yesterday morning—that he paid for them with a note; that he had had the clothes for two or three months, and afterward that he purchased them yesterday (Sunday) at Hart's; that he was then drunk, and could not say how he paid for them. John Stuazikaer deposed that he is a labourer, and resides in Market-street; on Saturday night he went into a public-house, opposite to Tattersall's, in Pitt-street, and had something to drink; he took money from his purse to pay for the liquor, and returned it to his coat side-pocket; it contained six half-sovereigns and one or two half-crowns; while drinking his grog a man stood at each side, and when leaving one of the two men threw one arm round his neck, and with the other hand took the purse from his pocket; will not swear that the prisoner is that man, but believes that he is one of the two who stood with him at the bar, and they saw him take out his purse and pay for his liquor; he said to the landlady, "Missus, one of these have taken my purse," and she replied that she did not see it; was not sober, but knew well what he was about; went at once and reported to the police. Larkins asked for a remand, and prisoner was remanded until Wednesday.

Four prisoners were discharged.

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was dismissed and four were not prosecuted. In Melly v. Hines and Williamson v. Birt, for threatening language, the defendants consented to be bound to keep the peace; in three cases under the Tenement Act—Hart v. Donohue, Crawley v. Bell, and Hughes v. Duelly, the defendants agreed to give up possession. Haines v. Smith, for the recovery of wages was heard exparte,—defendant not appearing, and service of summons having been proved—and the complainant obtained an order.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE his Worship the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. King, Stenhouse, Thompson, and Williams.

A number of drunkards were fined in various amounts.

Edward M'Ilroy, charged with riotous behaviour in Sussex-street, was fined 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment. William Johnson, an old offender, convicted of indecent conduct in O'Connell-street, was fined 20s., in default fourteen days' imprisonment, and for wilfully breaking two panes of glass, valued at 15s., the property of Alfred Mansell, was ordered to pay the value of the property destroyed, in default fourteen days.

Sarah Pearls was charged with stealing a frock and a shirt, the property of Mr. Matthews. Prisoner was arrested on Saturday evening, in Kent-street, by constable Flynn, and when questioned in reference to the charge admitted that she had taken the property from the house of Thomas White, of 93, Clarendon-street. It appears that she was engaged by Mrs. White on Friday last to assist her in washing some clothes, and, after leaving the house the frock and shirt were missed from the line, and were subsequently recovered in a pawnbroker's shop. Prisoner elected to be summarily dealt with, and was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

William Bryson was charged by Clarke Hillman, master of the barque River Boyne, with wilfully disobeying lawful commands. Prosecutor stated that defendant had on several occasions refused to work, on the ground that his eyes were bad; and on the vessel's arrival at Mauritius he was sent to the hospital, from which he was subsequently discharged cured, but still refused to resume duty. Medical evidence having been given that defendant, though not quite recovered from inflammation of the eyes, was able to work, he was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

Charles Howes was charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at £5, from Christopher Gardener Jackson. Prisoner was arrested at Richmond on warrant, and was remanded from the Windsor Police Court to Sydney. A further remand until to-morrow was granted.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square. There were present—His Worship the Mayor (in the chair), and Aldermen Caraher, Bradford, Oatley, Murphy, Woods, Chapman, Macintosh, Andrews, Bown, Merriman, Steel, Kippax, Green, Hordern, and Day.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORTS.

The following reports were laid on the table:—

From the Finance Committee, recommending an allowance for forage to the two clerks of works; the payment of account for eight drinking fountains; the payment of sundry accounts; the issue of £25,000 worth of debentures; the laying of a main along portions of Randwick Road and Park Road.

From the Water Committee, recommending the laying of a new watermain in George-street, between Hay and Gipps streets; the laying of a new watermain in Harbour-street, off Hay-street; the repair of two boilers at the engine house, Botany; and the laying of a new main in Windmill-street.

From the Improvement Committee, recommending the laying of kerbing and guttering [illegible] street; pitch paving of Phillip-lane; the formation of footpath in Burton-street and Langley's-lane; the ballasting and metalling of west end of Druitt-street; the erection of a public Fish Market in Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

PETITIONS.

Alderman BRADFORD presented a petition from omnibus owners and residents of Enmore and the neighbourhood, praying that the 'bus stand might not be removed.

Alderman STEEL presented a petition from residents in Sarah Ann-street, praying for the erection of a lamp in said street.

Alderman MACINTOSH handed in the following memorandum, which was read by the Town Clerk:—

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen. Memo. of an inspection of the Botany Water Supply, July 2nd. I proceeded to Botany, found the mill-dam and engine-pond full, with about three to four inches in depth of surplus water passing over the weir, about six feet wide, unto the bay, that being about the same quantity continuously escaping during the past month or two.

"The eastern and western engines were pumping to the high level, Paddington. The middle engine was disconnected, and undergoing a general overhaul and some slight repairs. The engines seemed to work effectively, but the impression forced on my mind was, that they were being overworked, and would shortly require to be relieved of a portion of their present duty to remain effective and trustworthy.

"Two boilers require some new plates on lower side; the other four were supplying steam to the engines. The land and embankments enclosed on west of Botany Road are in good condition, the sandy portion being levelled and planted with couch. I proceeded thence along the Gardiner stream, passing the wrecks of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 dams; and on reaching No. 4 dam, which covers an area of about thirty-six acres, found the water about two feet vertical from passing over the weir: lock turned well on; western end of embankment requires turfing. The greater portion of this dam, from the deficiency of water, being in appearance more like a bog than a reservoir of stored water. Nos. 5 and 6 dams are much smaller in area than No. 4. The water in them about the same height, from escaping by the weirs, which practically means that from fifty to sixty acres in area of reservoirs ought, and were expected to contain, at the present time (from the effects of the late rainfall) about two feet more of vertical depth of water, as a store for the dry season, instead of being wantonly allowed to escape unto the sea. This will possibly supply figures for worthless statistics to warrant, with the inexperienced, a further large outlay for works that it is impossible can be little better than failure when completed.

"JOHN MACINTOSH.

"July 4th, 1870."

QUESTIONS, &C.

Alderman BOWN asked,—"Will your Worship be kind enough to inform me what has been the cause of the present delay in lighting the stalls of Belmore Markets, and if there is any probability of the alteration in the lighting of that place being effected during the year?"

The MAYOR said that press of business had prevented the City Engineer from preparing specifications, but they would be ready in a few days.

Alderman MURPHY asked how it was that the improvements in Harris-street had not yet been commenced.

The MAYOR said he could not answer the question. He had given orders for the work to be commenced.

Alderman OATLEY drew attention to the fact that four of the Corporation labourers were now, and had been for some days, at work on the reclaimed piece of land between Woolloomooloo and Boomerang streets. The land belonged to Government, and was under the control of the Hyde Park Committee. It could not be considered in any way a municipal work, and he thought it was an improper expenditure of the citizens' money to pay men who were at work there.

The MAYOR said the men were working at the land by his orders. A great many complaints had been made, both through the newspapers and otherwise, with regard to the great nuisance arising from the refuse matter that was thrown down on the land. The filling up was now nearly completed, and it was pointed out to him that this was a proper season of the year to sow grass seed; and Mr. Moore, of the Botanic Gardens, offered to sow the seed if the Corporation would allow two or three men to level the surface of the ground. As the abatement of the nuisance, and the improvement of the ground, would benefit the citizens, he consented to allow four of the Corporation men, and one or two of the carts, to be employed there for a few days.

FINANCE.

Alderman CARAHER moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

THE CITY DEBT.

Alderman WOODS moved,—"That the City members be respectfully requested to meet the Mayor and Aldermen, upon a day to be named, so as to arrive at some definite conclusion as to what is the best way of having the Sewerage and Water Debts settled with the Government." He thought it would not require him to say much in favour of such a motion, as every alderman must feel satisfied that something must be done with regard to the debt said to be owing by the Corporation to the Government. It would be recollected that a great portion of the debt was incurred by the City Commissioners. The debt incurred by them for water purposes up to the 31st December, 1856, was £106,587; from that date to the 20th June, 1857, they expended £23,210—making a total of £129,797. For sewerage purposes, the amount expended by the Commissioners up to 31st December, 1856, was £164,425; and from that date to 30th June, 1857, £23,677—making a total of £188,102. The total sum expended for water and sewerage purposes was, therefore, £317,899. The amount now owing to the Government was £269,099. A great proportion of this money was expended in supplying the Government buildings with water, and in laying down sewers to drain them. Yet since 1857 the Government had paid nothing to the Corporation in the shape of rates or taxes. He had been unable to ascertain the amount of money that the Corporation would be entitled to receive at the present time from the Government buildings if rates were charged upon them. But he had obtained calculations made for the year 1860. The estimated annual revenue from Government buildings for that year would have been, for sewerage, £4543; for water, £2074; and for city rates, £1000; total, £7617. Added to that, there was the £10,000 which Parliament annually granted, but which the Government retained. If the Corporation received these sums, as he contended they ought to do, the revenue would be increased by £17,617 a year. The state of the Corporation finances with regard to the sewerage and water accounts on the 31st December last was as follows:—Sewerage account—debentures outstanding, £109,500; due to the Government, £200,000; due to bank, £4223;—total, £313,723. Water account—debentures outstanding, £92,600; due to Government, £213,337; less in the bank, £7367; total, £298,570. The amount expended by the Council from the 1st July, 1857 (the time when the city was again incorporated) to 31st December last, on water and sewerage accounts was—Sewerage, £125,621; water, £168,773. Although these figures showed that the Corporation had largely overdrawn, he thought it would be seen that the expenditure incurred by it had been nothing like that incurred by the Commissioners during the time they held office. He might here mention that the city debt on the 31st December last was £43,384; and £45,000 had been expended on Moore Park—whether wisely or not he could not say, but it seemed a large sum of money. No one would deny that something should be done towards a solution of the difficulty in which the Corporation found itself; and it was very desirable that some understanding should be come to with the Government. As it was very probable that some of the city members would be members of the next Government, he thought it would be just as well to take steps to lay the matter before them before they got trammelled with official duties. Some years ago, the city members were invited to, and did, attend a meeting at the Town-hall, with a view of having some arrangement come to. Mr. Broughton was then one of the city members; but a few weeks after the meeting, and before anything definite could be done, those members were ousted from their seats. There was, however, no probability of anything of that kind now occurring with the city members; and he trusted the Council would assent to his proposition.

The motion was seconded by Alderman MACINTOSH, and agreed to unanimously.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of £269 3s. 8d., for eight ornamental cast-iron drinking fountains, one to be erected in each ward of the city, be adopted." He said he should not have proposed the motion if the seal of the Corporation had not been upon the fountains, but he would have left the fountains in the hands of the importers. He knew the Town Clerk dare not allow a fac-simile of the Corporation seal to go from the Town Hall without authority. Had he not been the mover of the resolution he could have brought forward lots of reasons why it should not be carried.

Alderman BRADFORD seconded the motion.

Alderman OATLEY spoke against the resolution. He contended that the fountains had been ordered without the concurrence or authority of the Council. The Mayor, whoever he might be, ought to be ruled by the Council, and ought not to take upon himself the responsibility of ordering anything without the consent or concurrence of the Council. If such a proceeding was to be tolerated without any remonstrance, there was no knowing what might be done. The next Mayor might be ambitious or foolish enough to have a large balloon made at the expense of the citizens. [Alderman MACINTOSH: We could all go up in it then.] However ridiculous it might seem, the Mayor would have as much right to order a balloon as he had to order the drinking fountains. The fountains might very well have been made in the colony; there was not the slightest necessity to send the citizens' money to England for them, and in direct opposition to a vote of the Council. The whole transaction seemed a very strange one. It was said that the Mayor had already taken possession of the fountains. He should like to have seen the Council sued by the importers, and the question as to whether the Council or the [illegible] present. And it was also passed through committee last Thursday without one dissentient voice. [The MAYOR: Hear, hear.]

The motion was agreed to on a division of 12 to 2—the noes being Aldermen Oatley and Chapman.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

Alderman MACKINTOSH moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that the sum of £25,000 be raised by the issue of City debentures to meet the expenditure connected with works at the Town Hall and at Prince Alfred Park, be adopted." He understood that there would be no further necessity to raise money by the issue of debentures. The Council must economise its funds, so that this £25,000 would complete the Town Hall and what works were required at Prince Alfred Park, so far as the contracts were taken. If anything further were required, he trusted it would be taken out of current revenue. Of course many men would be thrown out of employment, but aldermen must look to their responsibilities as representatives of the citizens, and curtail the expenditure as much as possible.

Alderman OATLEY said it appeared to him that the Council would never have done issuing debentures to meet the expenses for the various unnecessary buildings that were being put up. Instead of the money being appropriated to its legitimate purpose—that was, putting the streets in repair—it was squandered away on a town-hall that was quite unnecessary at the present time or for years to come. He had always been opposed to the building being commenced. The interest on the money that this building would cost would amount to something like £6000 a year. Did any one believe that the Corporation was in a position to pay such a sum as that every year in the shape of rent. [The MAYOR: There is £3000 a year set apart towards it.] But that would only pay half the interest that would have to be met. The Council would go on borrowing and borrowing, until there would be no alternative but to apply to the Legislature to give them power to double the rates on the citizens.

Alderman MURPHY said there was no question but that it would come to that, if they did not alter their course. For it would be impossible to go on improving the city at the present rate, if they were only to charge 1s. in the pound. Every reasonable man would say that was enough to charge; but it was not sufficient to remove the liabilities of the Corporation. He had always looked upon the building of the Town Hall as a mistake. When it was first talked of, it was said that £25,000 would be sufficient. But the plans were altered, and he would undertake to say that if they were carried out, the building would cost £135,000. With regard to the Exhibition building he believed it would be found to be a profitable speculation.

Alderman WOODS said, with regard to the Exhibition building, he thought it ought to have been on Moore Park; but if it was managed properly he thought it would pay where it was. As to the Town Hall, he had always looked upon it as a mistake. It was merely put up to satisfy the ambition of the late Mayor and some of the aldermen. He did not entertain any hope of getting any return from the building. The city was getting deeper into debt every year, without the means of putting itself into a proper financial position. The Legislature never gave the Corporation powers to put themselves in a proper financial position. The Corporation had expended large sums of money for sewerage purposes, but it had no power to collect sewerage rates unless it went to the expense and trouble of suing ratepayers in the District Court. The Corporation ought to have power to collect the water and sewerage rates, and the city fund ought to be kept from being mortgaged.

Alderman STEEL thought that the proper time to have raised objections to the expenditure of money for the works which had been spoken of, would have been before the contracts were taken. It would not do to withdraw from the contracts now. A town hall was much required. Although a smaller building than the one that was being erected would have sufficed for the present. But that was not the question. The question was whether £25,000 worth of debentures were to be issued, and he thought no one would dissent to the proposition.

Alderman CARAHER thought the aldermen who objected to the building of the Town Hall and other works, ought to have raised their objections before the contracts were entered into.

Alderman MACINTOSH having replied, the motion was put and agreed to.

DAWES' POINT BATHS.

On the motion of Alderman MERRIMAN it was resolved,—"That four shower baths and the necessary pipes for supplying water, be erected at Dawes' Point Baths, at a cost of £40, be adopted."

REPAIR OF BOILERS.

Alderman MACINTOSH moved,—"That the Report of the Water Committee received this day, recommending that two boilers at the Engine-house, Botany, be repaired, at a cost of £95 each, be adopted."

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

SYDNEY COMMON.

Alderman STEEL moved,—"That the twenty-inch water main running through the allotments recently sold on block W, Sydney Common, be taken up, and a line of twenty-inch laid along portions of Randwick Road and Park Road, in lieu thereof."

Alderman OATLEY opposed the motion. He understood that the work would cost £1228. The allotments ought to have been laid out in such a manner that the space required for the pipes need not have been sold.

Alderman KIPPAX said he drew attention to the matter when the motion for the sale of the land was before the Council, but the motion was nevertheless passed.

Alderman MACINTOSH said the pipes would have had to be removed whether the land was sold or not.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On the motion of Alderman MERRIMAN, it was resolved,—"That a 4-inch watermain be laid in Windmill-street, in lieu of the old main, at a cost of £141."

On the motion of Alderman CARAHER, it was resolved,—"That no horses be allowed to graze upon the Water Reserve at Botany after the 1st August next."

On the motion of Alderman BRADFORD, it was resolved,—"That the pitch paving at the wholesale fruit division of the George-street markets should be repaired, at the cost of £46."

On the motion of Alderman CHAPMAN, it was resolved,—"That the cab stand in College-street be pitch-paved. 20 yards at south end and 60 yards opposite the Museum, at a cost of £80."

On the motion of Alderman OATLEY, it was resolved,—"That an allowance of £25 per annum each to the Clerks of Works, Mr. G. L. Murphy and Mr. H. H. Smithers, for forage, should be made."

On the motion of Alderman GREEN, it was resolved,—"That an 8-course gutter be laid in Jamieson-street, Surry Hills, at a cost of £30."

On the motion of Alderman WOODS, it was resolved,—"That William Goodwin be appointed clerk to Inspector of Public Vehicles, at a salary of £60 per annum."

TENDERS.

On the motion of Alderman MERRIMAN, the Council proceeded to determine upon tenders for certain works, &c.

For the lease of Dawes' Point Baths, the tender of Mr. Edward Byrne, who offered £120 per annum for two years, was accepted.

For the construction of street gullies No. 3, four tenders were received, which were referred to the City Engineer for report.

For laying a sewer in Jesmond-street, the tender of Mr. J. Nolan, for the sum of £23 18s. for the whole work, was accepted.

For laying a sewer in Little Macquarie-street, the tender of Mr. John Macnamara, for the sum of £12, was accepted.

For the supply of 132 20-inch water pipes, the tender of Mr. John Bubb, for £11 17s. 6d. per ton, the whole to be supplied in three months, was accepted.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

TRUNKEY.—The *Bathurst Times* of the 2nd instant says:—A rush has taken place to the Mountain Run, four miles west of Trunkey, consequent upon the discovery of a quartz reef (said to be rich) and very payable alluvial ground. No particulars are to hand, save that an extensive migration to that locality is taking place, and that stores are already going up.

TUMUT.—It is reported, on the 24th ultimo, that the reefs are progressing favourably, though there have been no fresh crushings during the week.

MITTAGONG.—The Ten Mile Creek correspondent of the *Border Post*, 29th ultimo, writing on the 27th, says:—The anticipated washing up of the Mittagong dishes has ended, it appears, in a smash, and the golden visionary bubbles of the results of sinking, which have been floating in the mining atmosphere for the past month, have been burst by the rude finger of reality, and the soapsuds stand revealed in all their native nastiness. The miners themselves, after strenuously endeavouring to save their carcases real and their souls ideal from a dissolution of partnership, have unanimously pronounced it a failure, and the diggings have quietly incarcerated themselves in the limbo of "shicers."

ARALUEN.—It is reported in the *Braidwood Monitor* of the 1st instant, by its local correspondence, dated Wednesday last, that the claims are all pushing ahead. The Big Engine claim is the only fresh one that has started washing since my last. They have, I am informed, come on to some payable dirt. It does not look to be very rich. However, the boxes are going, which will soon test its quality. In my last I stated that the paddock which had been put down proving a "duffer," cost from £1200 to £1400; it should have been that that sum had been expended since the floods in cutting races and other necessary works, in order to effect a start, in addition to the paddock alluded to.—The White Star and Dinnen and Co.'s claim are still washing away. The rest have not yet made a start, but will soon be following their example, so that in all probability we shall soon be able to make up a pretty good escort of gold got in the Valley, as for months past, had it not been for Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, and other places round about, we should have shown very poor escorts, the largest portion of the gold having been got in those places and brought to the Valley for sale.—The Last Chance, a claim I forgot to mention in my last, are busy stripping, and getting a supply of firewood ready for the new engine on her arrival. I hear she has broken down [illegible]

[illegible] Araluen, which I mentioned before as putting down a prospecting shaft. They have got the reef, but I do not know the width of it; it seems, however, wide enough to guarantee that gentleman putting up a machine. I hear that he has purchased an engine from Messrs. Hassall and Roberts, and is getting the logs in. It is to be erected on the claim, and is to pump the water and crush at the same time.—The United Miners Company (Wilson and Co.). This company's crushing last week yielded 111 oz., being an average of 1 oz. 5 dwts. to the ton. They have now commenced on Messrs. T. Stewart and party's stone, who have got over 170 tons to crush. They expect it to be one of the best crushings that we have yet had on Major's Creek.—Messrs. Poile and Soles, and the Enterprise Co., are both hard at work laying down their logs, and they will soon be at work erecting their machinery.—Dargun and Co. The yield of this company's crushing, last week, resulted in 61 oz.—I beg to call the attention of the miners and others interested in the reefs at Major's Creek to the order of Messrs. Hassall and Roberts, issued through their private Commissioner, Mr. Slade, "That no claim can remain registered after the 30th of June; if not working, they will be forfeited." This order will be the means of many payable reefs being opened up, and will give employment to a great many people, as there are a number of claims registered by parties residing in Araluen and elsewhere.

BELL'S CREEK.—The *Monitor's* correspondent writing on Wednesday says—Most of the trial crushings that have taken place will pay. Mr. Forsyth's crushing machine is finding plenty of employment, and is kept constantly going. It is working well, and is giving every satisfaction to those who are crushing at it. It has been erected in a most substantial manner, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. T. H. Brown and Mr. York, engineer, and reflects the highest credit on these gentlemen, under whose management also it is now being worked. Another parcel of Tart and Co.'s stone has just been crushed. This parcel being from the surface did not crush so well as the former lot. The average on the whole quantity crushed up to the present time will be about 12 to 13 dwts. The reef is very wide, the stone easy to be raised, and with the above average will pay a good dividend. The machine is now at work on a parcel from the Temperance reef. Other reefs are likely to be opened. Buildings are going up, and a population settling down here.

LITTLE RIVER.—From this locality a correspondent of the same journal reports:—The establishment of machinery has given us renewed hopes, and many of the claims which have been so long idle will soon be at work again, and a good many hands find employment. Burrell and Co. will soon have their powerful Cornish pump ready for working. It is being fixed in a most substantial manner, and the whole of the work reflects great credit on the engineer. The Homeward Bound have continued pumping and are getting the water down. The principle upon which M'Donald's pump acts is found to answer well; but it is too small, one upon a larger scale is being constructed, and will be completed this week. They have commenced to sink a new shaft.—The Hit or Miss having had the water drained from them by the Homeward Bound engine have again got to work, and on Monday struck a patch which is said to be very rich.—The Black Angel, and other claims along this line, will, as soon as the water is lowered sufficiently, be able to commence operations.—The Red, White, and Blue intend putting down another pump in the place of the one which is choked.—Rambaugh and Co. are raising good stone, and the reef or leader is said to be of a good width. This claim is not far from the Alma, which line of reef will I dare say be worked again before long.

HUNTER RIVER FLOODS PREVENTION LEAGUE.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.)

ON Thursday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of the electorate of East Maitland, convened by the Mayor, at the request of the Floods Prevention League, was held at the Mechanics' Institute, East Maitland, for the purpose of considering matters connected with the objects of the League. The proceedings were begun in the presence of forty or fifty people; but the attendance was nearly doubled before the close. On the motion of the Rev. J. Dougall, the chair was taken by Mr. Dodds, Mayor, and member for the electorate.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murray, with Messrs. Lee, Creer, and Hyndes attended as a deputation from the League.

The Chairman said the subject they had met to consider was one of vast importance in every way both to the district and town of East Maitland. They were now asked to form in East Maitland a local committee to co-operate with the League. That being formed, they would hold their own meetings in East Maitland, and collect all needful information within the electorate, so that at last their case could be placed before Parliament on a proper basis. For their cause would not be gained by public meetings only; they would have to obtain power to reach every man of property and proprietor of land in the district. The town of East Maitland, as a site for building, did not suffer much from floods, it was true; but there was a large area throughout the electorate that did suffer; there were the districts of Louth Park, Dagworth, Raworth, and others; and thus the town itself must suffer in turn. All suffered from the floods, whether as owners of property by its depreciation of value, or as men of business by depression of trade, or as working men by the scarcity of work, and the lowness of wages. He hoped there would be no apathy and local jealousies, but that they would all arouse themselves and do what they could to avert the monstrous calamities from which they had so long suffered. (Cheers.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Murray said he had not met with any one who had given his attention to the subject who had told him it was his opinion that it would be utterly impossible to mitigate floods in the Hunter. Some, no doubt, believed it would be impossible to prevent them altogether; but no one, he believed, who had considered the subject, would say it was impossible to mitigate them. Let them, then, take their start on that principle, that it was in their power to do something to alleviate the misery and distress which the floods had hitherto caused. Another principle which they would agree was almost equally well founded, was this,—No permanent good could be achieved for the district unless all the inhabitants, of every part of the Hunter River district, united in the work. If the inhabitants of the East Maitland district, or the Morpeth district, wished for the prosperity of those districts, they must unite and take an interest in the progress and success of West Maitland.

Mr. J. Lee explained and commented upon the rules of the League, remarking that its objects were as wide as the district itself. They were all aware of the devastation that had befallen the district since 1857—how vast had been the losses suffered both by individuals and by the community—what an amount of misery and destitution, and how many deaths, had been caused by the floods. Individual efforts had been made to abate these calamities. Endeavours had been made to protect a part of West Maitland; embankments had been put up on Bolwarra and other places; but to what had it all amounted? Some might have gained a little, while others had suffered injury. This was an evil not to be tampered with by any such partial measures. Some general scheme must be carried out. The talent and energy and interest of all should be thrown into the undertaking. The League would have for one of its objects to make inquiry as to the most practical and efficient methods of preventing floods. This would be a most important work, and it might become necessary to incur heavy expense in doing it. If the Commission should report against the district, they would have to contend against the most powerful influences that could be encountered in the colony. If the opinion of the Government engineers was against them, they would have to procure an opinion of very great authority and weight if they wished the Parliament to accept it in preference. It would be of no use going to Victoria, nor would it be of any use going to engineers in our own colony for an opinion. They would have to send to the old country, and that would involve a heavy expense. It was thoroughly understood that the League was for the good of the whole district, leaving any purely local works in any part of the district to local action. They must bring their united influence to bear on Parliament, and secure the co-operation of the fifteen or sixteen members representing constituencies in the Hunter district, who together would have influence with any Government.

Mr. J. Creer said he came forward, as a member of the deputation, with all confidence to ask them to co-operate. He felt sure that neither West Maitland nor East Maitland would be behind in this matter. For thirteen years the district had been going from bad to worse, and now, unless they united, it would soon be impossible for them to do anything as a district. It spoke ill for the district that they had gone on suffering through these thirteen years, and had not attempted anything as a united body. But he hoped confidently for co-operation now. The district was too wealthy to allow the process of destruction to go on. He had heard that on one estate alone—the Bolwarra estate—the farmers had petitioned for the remission of half a year's rent, and that remission would amount to £3000. If that was true, what must be the rent of the whole district? Since 1857 there has been a flood about every three years. Now, if they took Bolwarra for a guide, and set aside a sum of £3000 every third year, they would see that it would not take long to raise a heavy sum for preventive works. He pointed out that all classes were interested in this matter, and urged them to be unanimous.

Alderman M'Loughlin moved the following resolution:—"That, in consequence of the repeated disasters, loss, and suffering, arising from floods in the Hunter River district, an imperative necessity exists for a thorough and general scheme, by which the said disasters, loss, and suffering may be averted or mitigated." He said it had been his opinion since the first flood he had seen that this could be done—that these evils could be mitigated and in fact averted altogether. Some talked of the miles of country without a fall; but they had a canal half-finished by nature herself already. He hoped that now, for the first time, the Hunter River district would be united, and devise a scheme if the Government did not do it; otherwise, they might at once prepare to clear out. The people of Morpeth ought no longer to look to Morpeth only, nor the people of East Maitland to East Maitland, nor the people of West Maitland to West Maitland. He hoped this movement would bring an end to all that, and [illegible]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Dougall observed that this was a question [illegible] pockets; of bustling trade or collapse; of full stores crowded with customers, or closed shutters; of houses going up rapidly, and lines of bricks and mortar stretching out in every direction, with competition for occupation before the buildings were ready, or dilapidation, with verandahs caving in, plaster falling down, windows, doors, skirting-boards growing small by degrees and beautifully less, as the pickers up of unconsidered trifles, knowing that the pot must be made to boil, helped themselves to what providence had placed within their reach. It was a question whether there should or should not be a blight and desolation over the country, a cessation of employment for the labouring man and mechanic, a general collapse from the centre to the circumference of the Hunter River valley. If nothing were done, and there came an end to the Hunter River district, it would be proved to be a wise dispensation of Providence; the verdict would be returned, as by the coroner's jury of the tale, "Served him right," and the district would deserve to be buried in disgrace. He hoped, however, that this would not be the case; that their eyes would be opened, and that they would make others see, and that the result would be an effort worthy of the stake and worthy of men. He moved—"That it is desirable (no, he would say imperative) that the inhabitants of East Maitland become members of the Hunter River District Floods' Prevention League; and that the following gentlemen be a local committee in connection therewith, viz.:—Messrs. A. Dodds, J. Chambers, W. Cains, A. G. Cullum, E. Sparke, M'Loughlin, Brunker, Ewing, G. Atkinson, J. Cunningham, E. Cobcroft, Rev. J. Dougall; and that Mr. C. S. Pitt act as secretary, and Mr. Sparke as treasurer."

Mr. Galloway seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Sparke moved the third resolution,—"That the following gentlemen shall be members of the general council of the league, viz.:—Mr. A. Dodds, Rev. J. Dougall, Messrs. Chambers, M'Loughlin, and Brunker."

The motion, seconded by Alderman Cullum, was carried unanimously.

The Right Rev. Dr. Murray returned thanks on behalf of the deputation, and, in doing so, remarked that the meeting had been looked forward to, as the first of the kind, with anxiety, but would be regarded as a success, and would, he hoped, give a tone to meetings to be held elsewhere. He proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. Lee seconded the motion, and also returned thanks as a member of the deputation.

The vote having been carried, Mr. Dodds responded saying that the meeting was a great success, and he hoped its results would go farther.

CHARGES OF ARSON AND INCENDIARISM.

DURING the past week two cases of importance have been heard before the Newcastle Police Court—one a charge against John Halliday, for an attempt to set fire to the Bank Hotel, situated in Hunter-street, Newcastle; and the other a charge of setting fire to a stable, preferred against two men named Richard Hughes and William Henry Morris. The particulars in both these cases we abridge from the report of the proceedings contained in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of Saturday last.

The case against Halliday was stated in the evidence of Daniel Edward Poole, who deposed: I was placed in charge of certain goods at the Bank Hotel, by Mr. Stark; Mr. Halliday was the licensed holder of the Bank Hotel; I was at the Bank Hotel on Wednesday night; about 11 o'clock Mr. Boyce called me outside to speak to him; whilst outside I heard a noise as if something had been broken inside; Mrs. Halliday then rushed outside, and claimed my protection, as the bailiff in charge; I went inside, and saw Mr. Halliday with a decanter and tumbler in his hand; Mr. Boyce came in immediately afterwards; Mr. Boyce said, "John Halliday, why this excitement; I took you to be a different man; I talked to you about business just now, and I left you properly, as I thought;" Halliday, in reply, said "All right;" it's the house that has ruined me; I'll go out of the house with the name of a dishonest man, which I am not;" I then told him that I always believed him to be an honest man; Mr. Halliday then walked away towards the back room; I saw a broken tumbler on the floor; shortly afterwards, I heard a voice, which I recognised to be Mr. Halliday's, say, "I'll burn the house down over my head; no man shall come in over my head;" I then heard a smash, as if something fell on the ground; a man named Thomas Harley then rushed out and said, "he (meaning Mr. Halliday) has set the house on fire;" I at once ran into the room where the fire was, and there saw a mattress on the floor, partly on fire, and the floor was all ablaze for a space of two or three yards; the mattress was on the floor, and Mr. Halliday was standing in the room looking at the fire; I asked him to assist me to put it out, whereupon he said, "I am not afraid of what I am doing;" I then picked the mattress up and extinguished the fire; I called in two men who were passing at the time, and told them to remain in the house whilst I would be absent to report the attempted arson to the police; the mattress was lying towards the end of the room when I went in; the edge of the mattress was on fire, and the blaze on the floor extended to very near the mattress; I believe there had been a sale of Mr. Halliday's goods on the previous day; by Mr. Readett: I noticed Halliday take a drink or two yesterday; what he drank was brandy, I believe; he did not appear strange in his manner till the fire took place; the room that was set on fire was an empty room; Mrs. Halliday said to me, when she rushed out, that her husband was very wild, and that she did not know what was the matter with him; I believe Halliday was mad drunk at the time; when I went into the room Halliday was standing on the floor like a maniac, with his hands up to his head; I threw the mattress on the fire, and extinguished it speedily; I was perfectly sober at the time; I had three nobblers of pale brandy after tea, and before the fire took place; I had also three nobblers of sherry during the day; I swear I had not six nobblers of brandy yesterday. Mr. Richard Stark, the proprietor of the premises, deposed that the premises were insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe office for £100. The evidence having been read over by the bench clerk (Mr. Baker), the police magistrate put the usual question to the prisoner, who, in reply, said he had nothing to say. The Bench then committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions to be held in Maitland. Mr. Readett applied for bail for the prisoner, but the Bench refused it, on the ground that the prisoner's conduct, through intoxication, was such as to render it dangerous for him to be at large.

The charge of incendiarism against Hughes and Morris caused a very lengthy investigation, which is not yet concluded. The building supposed to have been fired was a stable, and the day on which the occurrence took place was the 1st of June; between 1 and 2 o'clock on that morning a fire was observed at the back of Tattersall's by George Knight, who is in the A. A. Company's employ; the flames came from the centre of the roof; a patent safety cab was burned with the premises; Hughes came to the fire and assisted to pull out the cab, and the defendant Morris was also present shortly after the fire broke out. The owner of the building destroyed (Mr. Francis James Shaw) stated that it contained a quantity of hay, a horse, carriage, and four saddles; he had great difficulty in keeping the flames from the main building; his furniture was not insured, and the loss he estimated at £300. Hughes rented one of the houses in Tattersall's buildings, and was insured. Mr. Lochhead deposed:—I am agent for the Imperial Fire Insurance Company; I know Mr. Hughes now before the Court; he is insured in our office: his household furniture, stock-in-trade, 'bus, and a cab are insured in our office; the 'bus, cab, harness, and stable are insured for £200; Hughes's cab was burnt on the occasion of the fire, on the 1st of June; Hughes applied personally for £80, being the amount for which the cab was insured; two days after the fire he applied for the money; I told him to make an application in writing, which he did, and to call in two days afterwards; he called, and I told him to wait till the inquest was over; the insurance money has not been yet paid. The only evidence that would lead to the suspicion that the fire was not the result of accident, is given by Mr. E. Alexander and Mr. John M'Lean. Edwin Alexander deposed: I recollect the night of the fire on the premises of Mr. Shaw; I was out early on that morning; I was in Blane-street, between the railway gates and Tattersall's between 1 and 2 o'clock; I saw some persons carrying a lamp between the back of Tattersall's and the yard; the lamp passed towards the back of Tattersall's stables; I noticed, in a few minutes afterwards, the lamp coming back to the back premises of Tattersall's; the lamp stopped in the middle of the yard in rear of Tattersall's, and then went down towards Mr. Shaw's stables, where I lost sight of it; the cab and the 'bus were in the yard in which I saw the light; about five minutes after the lamp disappeared I noticed the premises on fire; as soon as I saw the fire I ran down towards Tattersall's, and shouted out "fire," and assisted to extinguish it; it was the back part of the premises I first saw on fire; I afterwards saw the cab on fire; I cannot say who carried the lamp, whether it was a man or a woman. John M'Lean deposed: I am an apprentice to Messrs. Laing and Wylie; I know both the prisoners before the Court; I recollect the occasion of the fire on the morning of the 1st June: I saw both prisoners at Messrs. Laing and Wylie's shop previous to the fire; they came there for shavings; Mr. Hughes gathered the shavings, and Morris held the bag in which they were put; it was between Friday, the 27th May, and the 1st June, that the prisoners came to the shop for the shavings. The shavings taken away were shavings of hardwood, cedar, and pine; they were clean shavings, and not exposed to the weather. The case was further adjourned to Saturday.

NEW RAILWAY TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As the Goulburn objectors to Mr. Sutherland's new plan of running the day trains only to and from Goulburn, to save revenue, carried their first resolution, at last Monday's public meeting, by a "*not very large majority*," as reported in the *Southern Argus*—how would that carefully-prepared resolution have fared had the answers of the Hon. the Minister of Works to the Goulburn deputation been [illegible] Day trains for the comfort of families of regular habits [illegible] while we have now cheap telegraphs [illegible] Sydney morning newspapers are to be kept back fully from six [illegible] to 9 a.m. next day), I ask Mr. Sutherland to stick to his ground, or have, no alternative.

DAY TRAINS TO GOULBURN.

THE PROPOSED MIGRATION OF FARMERS.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

On Thursday evening a meeting of farmers was held at Bolwarra, about thirty attending to hear the report of the deputation of farmers who had visited, by request, the Western district, with a view to reporting on its advantages, or otherwise, as a locality to which the Hunter River farmers should migrate, as being free from flood visitations and losses. The movement was in great part set on foot, as will be remembered, in consequence of the published letter from Mr. Doust, recommending the district he now lives in, Oberon, Fish River, some thirty miles south of Bathurst, as offering very great advantages to settlers. The following report was submitted by the deputation, and was handed to us for publication:—

"Report of the deputation appointed at a meeting of the farmers held at Bolwarra, to visit and report on the suitability, &c., of the land in the neighbourhood of the Blue Mountains for agricultural purposes.

"Gentlemen,—Your deputation left West Maitland on the 9th June, for Oberon, where they arrived on the 12th June. In the neighbourhood of Oberon, and along the Fish River, there is plenty of land open for free selection. This district is well watered and thickly wooded with gum and box. The soil is a rich red loam, which is very fertile, and would no doubt yield excellent crops. Your deputation ascertained that the land here can be grubbed for about 25s. per acre. The nearest station is Mutton Falls, which is fifteen miles from Oberon, and Bathurst is the nearest market, distant about thirty-two miles; but owing to the mountainous nature of the country the difficulty of forwarding produce is very great, and sufficient, in the opinion of your deputation, to counteract the advantages which the locality otherwise possesses.

"Your deputation next proceeded through O'Connell's Plains—which is a very fine piece of country, but having no land open for free selection, though improved land can be had at a moderate rental—to Macquarie Plains (eight miles from Bathurst). And here also there is no land open for free selection, but 2000 acres (half of which is cleared, but not otherwise improved) were offered to the deputation upon what they considered very favourable conditions, the rent being merely nominal, and the owner would guarantee the right of purchase within three years. This land seems to be admirably adapted for the production of wheat, oats, potatoes, and lucerne. The land in the neighbourhood under cultivation gives excellent returns.

"Your deputation next visited Orange, which is thirty-six miles from Bathurst. The country lying between these places and for about eight miles round Orange is all selected; but beyond there is a fine tract of country open for free selection. This district is timbered with gum, stringy bark, and box, and would, in the opinion of the deputation, be easily cleared—there being no superficial or alluvial deposits, the roots do not strike deep into the ground. The soil is a rich red loam, well suited for the growth of wheat, potatoes, oats, barley, and maize. Owing to the coldness of the climate there is only one crop in the year. Judging from the prices ruling in the market at Orange during our visit, produce realises as high prices as in the Maitland district, as will be seen from the following:—Oaten hay, from £2 10s. to £3; maize, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; oats, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; peas, 3s. 6d. to 4s; wheat, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; potatoes, £2 10s. to £3 per ton; butter, 1s. 3d. per lb.; bacon, 7d.; cheese, 5d.; finest flour, £10 per ton.

"The cost of food, clothing, agricultural implements and labour, is about the same as in Maitland.

"Your deputation proceeded about twenty-five miles beyond Orange, through the country just reported on, and along with its suitability for agriculture, it seems to be adapted for good pasture land. The climate is healthy, and considerably colder than this, resembling the home climate. Occasionally there is a slight fall of snow at Orange. This country is entirely free from floods, and to a great degree from droughts. Farming there is not the precarious pursuit that it is in this district, and the settlers' operations are always attended with more or less success. The average yield of wheat per acre varying from 25 to 40 bushels. Your deputation were therefore not surprised to see on the whole the settlers around Orange (while toiling less) in better circumstances than those of the same class in this district. Your deputation have no hesitation in recommending the land about Orange as offering the best prospects for those desirous of migrating from this district. The soil about Orange is fertile, easily stumped, tolerably well watered, to a great extent free from droughts, and within easy access of a good market.

"Your deputation cannot conclude their report without recording their admiration of the kind way in which several of the settlers of the Bathurst district spoke of their landlords. One tenant told us that during the great drought his crops failed, and his landlord not only forgave him the rent, but supplied him with seed for the next season; indeed, all the tenants spoken to were unanimous in bearing testimony to the generosity of their landlords, many instances of which similar to the above could be brought forward.

"We beg to record our best thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly assisted us in prosecuting the necessary inquiries in the districts visited.

"James Moylan,
"Geo. Ellis, Deputation."
"John Ford,

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHY.

(From the South Australian Evening Journal.)

The Premier was so far right in his desire to remit the question of an overland telegraph to the Conference, that intercolonial telegraphy is certain to be one of its chief concerns after the Customs' Union has been disposed of. Among all the colonial Governments there has been a general anticipation of such a result, and most of them have been preparing for it. Mr. Todd—should he go—will not be the only superintendent of telegraphs present in Melbourne to aid the Conference in this part of its deliberations. The New South Wales superintendent has already accompanied the delegates from that colony, and the special purpose for which his services have been secured is analogous to Mr. Todd's. Between Sydney and Melbourne there has been the same difficulty experienced in adjusting tariffs as between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Victorian Government have equally objected to allow New South Wales the advantage of their shilling rate without a reciprocal concession. The parallel appears to have gone as far as a repetition by the Sydney Government of our proposal, that each colony should make its own collections. This would have given Victoria a shilling on every message crossing the Border, while even at her reduced scale Sydney would in most cases have levied half-a-crown.

The root of this difficulty is the hesitation of New South Wales and South Australia to venture on the experiment which Victoria herself has tried so successfully. She has advanced far beyond them in the facilities she offers for telegraphic communication, and they are only prepared for gradual tentative efforts to overtake her. Both of them have considerably lowered their tariffs, especially where they come into contact with Victoria; but they have not yet screwed up their courage for a uniform shilling rate. About a month ago a deputation of the Sydney merchants waited on the local Treasurer (Hon. Saul Samuel) regarding intended reductions in the telegraph tariff. He informed them that the Government intended to contract the existing classification to two rates—a shilling within circuits of thirty-five miles, and half-a-crown for all distances beyond that; the extra charge in the first case to be a penny per word, and in the second to be twopence. As to intercolonial messages, he could not positively pledge himself, they being still under negotiation with Victoria; but his design was to make a uniform reduction of one-third, except for Albury and Deniliquin, where it would be considerably greater. The charge in force was six shillings per message, and fourpence for extra words. He proposed that after the 1st July it should be four shillings and twopence for extra words. For Albury and Deniliquin there would be a special rate of two shillings, and twopence for extra words. The South Australian rate of nine shillings minimum, and sixpence for extra words, would be lowered to six shillings minimum, and fourpence for extra words. Queensland would be distinguished into two districts—the central, which would be equalised with South Australia; and the northern, which would have a minimum of eight shillings, with fourpence for every extra word.

Presumably this is the amended tariff alluded to in our Sydney telegram the other day, as being a third lower than the old scale. It has brought New South Wales to the same halting position as ourselves, which evidently cannot be long maintained either for local or intercolonial traffic. At its first proposition it was not very favourably commented upon by the Sydney merchants. One of them pointed out that the thirty-five mile circuit would exclude Bathurst and Goulburn and other important towns in the interior, with which speedy communication from Sydney was most valuable. Another astonished Mr. Samuel with the paradoxical assertion that he would rather see a uniform rate of two shillings than a concentric arrangement. A third puzzled him by inquiring how the Victorian rate should be four shillings when the amount of the highest local rates (a shilling and a half-a-crown) would be only three-and-sixpence. This extra sixpence *did* strike Mr. Samuel "as a little strange," and he would reconsider it. Apparently, however, it remains in the revised tariff, and will be levied until the Conference devise a scheme which may simplify the whole of the intercolonial charges. Its basis will have to be the shilling rate for each colony.

That may appear a hazardous innovation to make on the whole traffic of systems like the South Australian and New South Welch, which cover a far greater geographical area than the Victorian, and cost proportionately more to maintain, while they are less productive. Mr. Samuel was right in his argument that the narrower limits and denser population of Victoria enabled her to promote cheap telegraphy with less risk to her revenue than any of her neighbours could. But what Mr. Samuel and our own Government overlook is that the intercolonial traffic can be distinguished altogether from the local. Simply on the ground that they draw more business and pay best, the intercolonial lines should be exceptionally treated. We have admitted that principle by reducing our rates to the Border much under the ordinary inland scales. Might they not be still further reduced without prejudice to the local business or any glaring inequality in the tariff? The minimum has already fallen to eighteen pence, and all that we are haggling about with Victoria is a paltry sixpence. But this sixpence which the Telegraph Department cannot forego means a shilling to the public, for the Victorian Government properly insist on sharing alike with us. They gain sixpence per message through our refusal to adopt their tariff, and what, according to their terms, would cost senders two shillings, is now costing according to our terms three shillings. It is not often that a Government can make remissions at the expense of its neighbours, but here South Australia has an opportunity. Whatever might be lost through granting two-shilling telegrams to Melbourne would be recouped to the extent of one-half by Victoria. A sixpence remitted by the department would be a shilling saved to the public. This advantage can be secured by a single alteration on one line of telegraph; it would not necessarily open the question of a uniform rate for the whole colony. As a matter of fairness and economy, it would be better to deal with each main line according to the traffic it affords than to lump them all under a single rate.

INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE BANQUET.

(From the Melbourne Daily Telegraph.)

In order to make some return for the hospitality shown to the Victorian delegates at the Commercial Conference in Sydney, in 1863, the citizens of Melbourne determined upon giving a banquet to the delegates of the various colonies now assembled for the purpose of conference in this city. At first it was started amongst commercial men and the Corporation; Mr. Cowderoy and Mr. Fitzgibbon representing the two bodies, being appointed honorary secretaries. The affair soon assumed larger proportions, and all grades of society seemed anxious to do honour to our guests. The banquet took place on Friday evening, at the Criterion Hotel, Collins-street, when some 130 gentlemen assembled to meet the visitors. The tables were laid out in the large hall of Criterion Hotel, and were so arranged that the guests had a full view of the company. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, having on his right the Hon. C. Cowper, M.P., C.M.G., representing New South Wales; the Hon. J. M. Wilson, M.L.C., of Tasmania; the Hon. J. G. Francis, M.L.A.; and the Hon. T. D. Chapman, M.L.A., Tasmania. On his left were Sir James M'Culloch, the Hon. S. Samuel, M.P., New South Wales; and the Hon. J. H. Barrow, M.L.C., South Australia. Close to the centre table were seated—His Honor Mr. Justice Molesworth, the Hon. T. T. A'Beckett, the Hon. J. O'Shanassy; the Hon. W. Jennings, M.L.C., South Australia; the Hon. C. G. Duffy, the Hon. E. Langton, Mr. Lorimer, the Hon. A. Fraser, M.L.C., and the Hon. R. Turnbull, M.L.C. The Hon. W. Bayles, the Hon. J. J. Casey, and Mr. Macbain, M.L.A., were also present. Mr. J. H. Blackwood, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, occupied the vice-chair.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured,

The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which Mr. A. K. Smith responded.

The Chairman proposed—"The members of the Intercolonial Conference," and asked that it should carry with it the good wishes of every one present, that they would accomplish the object of their assembling—viz., a federation *of the Australian colonies*.

The Hon. J. M. Wilson, M.P., of Tasmania, responded on behalf of the Tasmanian colony, and he expressed in warm terms his sense of the hospitality and good will which he and his colleague in the Conference had met with since they visited Melbourne. The delegates of Tasmania had experienced great satisfaction in meeting in friendly debate the representatives of the other Australian colonies. The Conference had not yet concluded their labours; but they nevertheless hailed with satisfaction every effort which tended to bring about what they so ardently desired—viz., a Customs' Union, Free-trade, and all the advantages to be derived from Federation. Hitherto the political policy of the Australian colonies had been too much isolated; but he hoped that by a general action of the colonies, the concessions now asked would be granted, and prove a stepping-stone to a larger and greater conception, viz., a commercial federation, which he was glad to find was indulged in by many persons, and which had engaged the attention of some of the most important and influential public men of the colony. It would be futile for him to dilate upon the advantages which would accrue from a closer connexion of the colonies. Already the magic wire and railways had vanquished time and space between them, and the closer the colonies were drawn together the more industrious would they become, and as a political federation, they would present to the British Government and the British Legislature a vast aggregation of colonies, whose claims once advanced could not be denied or rejected. Tasmania had been long associated with Victoria, and in some respects claimed to be the parent; and they were proud to recognise their bantling, and express their admiration of the prodigious progress she had made. They hoped that the kindly feelings of early days would be cemented in all matters affecting their social, commercial, or political interests. They were prepared to go hand in hand with her at the proper time, but it was for the rest of the colonies to say that they were prepared to join in a compact that would blend the colonies into one great whole.

The Hon. J. G. Francis, M.P., desired to give utterance to the unanimous wish of the Conference, that the feelings of isolation which existed between the colonies should no longer be recognised as ruling amongst us. It was due to the position in which he and his colleague stood that they should express their thanks at the cordial spirit in which the Conference had been initiated and carried out. It would be satisfactory to their guests to receive this recognition, not only as friends, but as representing a principle which they were all desirous of advancing. For himself he hoped that by unity of action they would be enabled to increase their strength, and as one great whole, found a nation of which the old country might be proud. He was not at liberty to express any opinion upon the results of the Conference, as their deliberations were still in progress; but he had not the slightest doubt that a large measure of good would ultimately result from it. And if the present meeting led to nothing else but the initiation and discussion of large and general questions of interest to the colonies, it must, in the end, eventuate in good, and the seed now sown would, at no distant day, germinate and fructify.

The Hon. S. Samuel, M.P., thought it was considered somewhat remarkable that they had assembled to do honour to gentlemen who had met to consider the advisability of bringing about a commercial confederation—the first step to a federal union—on a day when it was customary to celebrate the separation of the colony from New South Wales. The members of the Conference were sincere in their desire to secure a commercial confederation, and he hoped it would ultimately be realised, whatever might be the issue of the present Conference. He was happy to find from the presence of so many gentlemen that evening, that they were encouraged to hope for a successful result. He was of the opinion of Messrs. Francis and Wilson, that it would not be proper for him to make any allusion to the deliberations of the Conference, as his mouth was sealed. But whatever might be the result at present, he was satisfied that, ultimately, good would come from it. It could not be expected that the great objects they desired to attain could be brought about at once. The Commercial Conference, held in Sydney, showed that the feeling in New South Wales was in favour of a union, and the meeting that evening indicated that there was a similar feeling existing here, and, whatever petty differences might arise, the object must ultimately be attained. That there was a difficulty that separated New South Wales and Victoria, it was useless to deny; but he believed that the barrier would be ultimately surmounted, and the colonies would become one community, desiring the same object—free interchange in every way. And that would be attained in a friendly manner, after such a meeting, no one could doubt. He acknowledged the courteous reception the delegates had received, and expressed for himself and his colleague their thanks.

The Hon. H. J. Hart, M.P., assured them that when he took office in South Australia, nothing gave him greater pleasure than to find that he should have to attend the Conference; for he felt that in coming here, the community knew what his views were towards a commercial union, and that they would not doubt for a moment what course of action he would take. It was not merely a Customs' Union that would eventuate from Conferences of this kind. The withdrawal of the troops showed the necessity for the colonies drawing closer together. It had been said that there were greater difficulties in the way of obtaining a commercial union. Probably it was so; but it was attributable to the absence of pressure from outside upon Ministers. The members of the Conference felt that their opinions had but small weight indeed unless they had the support of the public to give effect to them. If it was the general desire that there should be a union, what was to prevent their obtaining what they wished? It only wanted a little boldness on the part of the Minister. It had been said that time would effect the desired object, but he would prefer to see it brought about in his own day. He believed that concessions of really no moment would bring the colonies almost inevitably to a Customs Union and a uniform tariff. Speaking as one of the Government of South Australia, he would be willing to put it to the Legislature, and to stand or fall by the question. (Cheers.) The advantages to be derived from a closer commercial relation and a community of interests were so great that to allow little questions raised by jealous feeling to interfere was folly indeed.

The Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., C.M.G., proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria," in a few brief sentences, in which he expressed an opinion that gentlemen undertaking such high duties deserved some public recognition.

The Hon. James M'Culloch, M.P., on behalf of the Government, having returned thanks, said the Government were actuated by an honest and earnest desire to advance the best interests of the country. When first he addressed the citizens of Melbourne, he advocated a federation of the Australian colonies, believing it would more effectually advance the interests of the colony as a whole. That there would be a union at no distant date no one would dispute. What they had to aim at was not to attain their object all at once, for in that they were not likely to succeed, but secure step by step what they desired. If by a conference they obtained one step in advance of their position, they would have arrived at a so much better understanding between the colonies, and it would be worth all the time which had been spent in bringing about that change of position. That a Customs Union was desirable was undeniable; that there were difficulties in the way of attaining it could not be disputed. It had been said that if we were prepared to concede small points, the matter could be settled; but these points, small when viewed from a distance, attained some importance when viewed from a nearer standpoint. He was not at liberty to state what results had followed from the meeting of the Conference; but this much he could say, that its members had manifested an earnest and anxious desire to bring about a good understanding and secure unanimity on matters relating to Customs, postal, telegraph and other subjects. Were an annual conference held, if it did no other good than keep up the friendly intercourse between the colonies, and overcome the jealousies that existed, it would have effected some good. There were difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of some of the objects of the Conference. Victoria was the youngest offshoot of the colonies, and it was, no doubt, hard for the senior members to yield and acknowledge the position she holds. He was glad, however, that the Conference had taken place, and he trusted it would ultimately tend to a satisfactory understanding between the colonies on all subjects affecting general interests.

The Hon. J. O'Shanassy, C.M.G., proposed the toast of "her Majesty's Ministers in other Australian colonies," and went on to say that he felt gratified in having to propose the toast, and to see such a large gathering of the wealth, intelligence, and public spirit of the colony present to welcome gentlemen of a high position from the neighbouring colonies. He thought the presence of the representatives of the neighbouring colonies, being as they were symbols of political influence and power, of no slight moment. The position of the colonies had for some time been debated in the mother country. To the East they were an object of consideration, and the West desired to interest itself most deeply in the commercial interests of the colonies. The toast, he deemed, did not only refer to the representatives individually, but also to them in their representative capacity. He lauded the example that Tasmania had set by seeking for a conference in a respectful and honourable spirit. While the effort she made was not for the purpose of self-aggrandisement, she desired to come closer to the sister colonies, and expressed sentiments of tending to a commercial union and free trade. (Applause.) Her opinions were endorsed by South Australia, whose politicians expressed their feelings in more forcible language. He felt sure that Mr. Samuel would never depart from the principles of free trade. The three colonies were bound in unanimity with the sentiments expressed at the Intercolonial Conference of 1863. The present meeting was calculated to do a large amount of good; but to do good, plain speaking was necessary. Although free agents, they were not so free, and a greater power might force them into another position. They must, therefore, look to contingencies, and as conferences were all important, great honour was due to Tasmania for bringing about the present Conference. He did not believe that Great Britain wished to withdraw from the colonies, and he thought that an appeal to the Imperial Government would procure all they wanted, and their demands would be as favourably received as was the one on the question of transportation. He begged to propose the toast allotted to him.

The Hon. C. Cowper, M.P., C.M.G., responded, saying that he agreed with a good deal that had fallen from his friend, Mr. O'Shanassy; but on one point he differed from him. He did not think it made much difference if Great Britain said good speed to the colonies. For a long time they had been preparing for what would come sooner than many thought, and confederation would take place then, if not before; but the colonies would have to come to some understanding concerning the principles of trade before they could enter upon the question of a union. New South Wales was all for free trade. They had a splendid port; and he did not think the people would ever consent to a union that did not provide for the freest trade. He trusted the time was rapidly approaching when the difficulties would be accommodated, and hoped that Victoria would not prove unsound on that great question. He referred to a despatch from Sir Henry Barkly to the Imperial Government, in which that gentleman said, "I believe the Legislature will have to be firm to resist a demand for protection made under the delusive theory of protecting native industries." He hoped this meeting would lead to the more comprehensive union of all the Australian colonies; but he did not desire to precipitate the matter, but wished to see it brought on in a friendly way, as it was now being done. If it could be accomplished, no one would be more happy to see it than himself. He then advocated increase of population, and rapid steam communication and telegraphic communication, which he looked upon as the surest means of the colonies becoming a nation. If attention were paid to these matters, his friend Mr. Hart might probably live to see federation. He then returned thanks for the hospitality and kindness he had received during his sojourn in Victoria.

The Hon. H. J. Hart, M.P., C.M.G., returned thanks, saying that he would look upon it as a high honour to be in office when the Customs Union was accomplished. If they pulled together with a long pull and a strong pull, it might be brought about much sooner than the majority of people thought.

The Hon. T. D. Chapman, M.L.A., in returning thanks for himself and colleague, stated it had been his privilege to take an active part in the public business of the colony to which he belonged for many years. Twenty years ago he had initiated a free trade tariff, which was adopted by all the other colonies. Circumstances had arisen, however, which had created barriers, and left his colony isolated. Tasmania took steps to bring about a conference, and it was gratifying to find that it had taken place. Difficulties *might* prevent effect being given at present to a Customs Union, but they might leave such a record behind them that when the public mind was educated up to free trade, it would induce them to embrace it, not only with respect to the colonies, but with the whole world. As it was, there would have to be no coercion; each colony would have to enter into the compact free and unfettered, for a number of years. If the efforts of the delegates were not crowned with success before long, public opinion would demand another conference, when the consummation would be brought about.

The Hon. C. Gavan Duffy proposed—"The Concord and Prosperity of the Colonies and Australia;" and in doing so, said the toast appealed to Victorians as well as to the guests. He thought the Australian States might compete with any country in the world over which the sun shone. Concord was essential to prosperity, for concord was power. He trusted that concord would pass into action, so that their commercial and political interests might become identical to such an extent that Australians on different sides of the Murray might bear the same relations to each other as Englishmen on different sides of the Thames. Separation was the most fitting day to hold such a meeting, as it shewed there was no rancour to the mother colony, and that at some future day they would be ready for a political union. The Imperial Government had a common policy towards the colonies, and it behoved them to have recourse also to a common policy.

The Hon. J. H. Barrow, M.L.C., responded, observing that there could be no difference of opinion as to the spirit of the toast. He failed to see why concord should not exist, or to find a reason why the colonies should not be united heart and hand. To bring about a desirable union there would have to be mutual concessions; each colony would have to make concessions of an honourable and also of a profitable nature. Ministers had stated that their lips had been sealed as to the proceedings of the Conference, but a glimpse of truth had peeped out, the lion's share of which revelation fell to Sir James M'Culloch. He (Mr. Barrow) did not mean to betray the secrets of the Conference, but he would say that the Hon. J. O'Shanassy would find himself mistaken in his calculations, and that the Conference would not be fruitless. He expressed his thanks for the kindness he had received, stating that since his arrival in Melbourne all was hospitable except the weather; and trusted they would meet again on a future occasion, when Concord would be the cry—Concord, cemented with Prosperity.

The healths of "The Right Worshipful the Mayor," "The Press," and "The Ladies" were proposed, and suitably responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

SCENE IN THE VICTORIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Friday relates that a scene of almost unparalleled excitement took place in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, upon the consideration of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Cope-*cum*-Wilson affair. The report of the committee was contained in two resolutions. The first declared, that "the charges made by Mr. Wilson against Mr. T. Cope are absolutely groundless, and without any foundation whatever;" the second reflected on Mr. M'Kean for having permitted the statement made by Wilson to get into the hands of the representatives of the Press. Mr. Rolfe having moved the first resolution, Mr. M'Kean, in a very excited manner, proceeded to defend himself, accusing the committee of having commenced the inquiry with a foregone conclusion to injure him, and to drive the Macpherson Ministry from the Treasury Benches by ousting him from office. He was several times called to order by the Speaker, and although he apologised, he only seemed to grow the more excited. There was a feeling against him, he said, because he stopped the little game of touting members; he had prevented hon. members making a living at the Land Office by prostituting their position. "Bunkum," exclaimed Mr. Watkins. "Bunkum!" reiterated Mr. M'Kean, turning fiercely round and pointing at the hon. member who had interrupted him; "there's a member who took £5 for obtaining the transfer of a post-office from a poor man named Morrison to Powell and Flanagan." Cries of "Shame," "Order," and "Chair" rose in mixed and unintelligible confusion, in the midst of which Mr. M'Kean said he would stake his reputation that he would prove the accuracy of the charge he had made, and half a dozen similar ones. The Speaker vainly endeavoured to restore order. Mr. G. P. Smith said the matter was so serious as to demand immediate attention. Mr. M'Kean replied that he was ready at once to give the whole of the circumstances of the case to the clerk, so that they might be taken down. Mr. Watkins, however, remained quiet, and the Speaker suggested it would be better to get rid of one case first. The debate then proceeded. Mr. Gillies contended that the evidence did not show that Wilson's statement was "absolutely groundless," and Mr. Langton moved, and Mr. Fellows seconded, an amendment to the effect that the evidence showed that Mr. T. Cope had been guilty of no dishonourable conduct. This was negatived, and the original resolution carried. Mr. Rolfe then said that, his purpose having been attained, he would postpone the consideration of the other part of the report, and the remaining orders of the day were immediately called on. Mr. Longmore protested that such conduct was a disgrace to the Assembly. "It's the act of an assassin," vociferated Mr. M'Kean. "I move the House do now adjourn," said Mr. M'Culloch, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed. The Speaker's voice commanding order, which by no possibility could be evolved out of such a din, was scarcely heard. Mr. M'Kean insisted on speaking to the question of adjournment, and called Mr. Rolfe "a pretended Christian," and "an old man with one foot in the grave." The uproar was only stopped by several hon. members leaving the chamber, and there being then no quorum, the proceedings abruptly terminated. There can be no question that Mr. M'Kean's conduct was extremely violent and unjustifiable, but at the same time he had very good ground of complaint. He was anxious to clear himself of the accusation of having improperly allowed the Press to obtain possession of Wilson's statement, and if Mr. Rolfe was not prepared to move and support the resolution referring to that matter, he should in a straightforward manner have withdrawn it, instead of merely postponing the matter. It was not a manly course to take, and we cannot compliment Mr. Rolfe on his conduct. The report having been partially considered, Mr. M'Kean had every right to be heard in his defence.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

From Melbourne we have files to the 2nd instant.

An extraordinary charge of infanticide, and the exhumation of two bodies is thus related by the *Daily Telegraph*:—

On the 10th of May last a woman named Foley, residing in Bourke-street, gave birth to a female child which, after living for a few hours, was found beside her in bed dead. Mrs. Foley, at the birth of the child, was attended by a nurse named Spong, and the nurse was present when it died. Dr. Blair had attended at the confinement, and shortly after birth the child had been transferred to the care of the nurse Spong; the mother watching the proceedings of the nurse, and, as she alleges, saw her wash the child's head with brandy, and pour down its throat castor oil and gin. She had had an idea that the castor oil and gin was an impropriety, but had tacitly yielded to the superior knowledge and more extended experience of Mrs. Spong. After the nurse's programme had been exhausted, the child was placed beside the mother, and she fell asleep. The nurse also lay down and went to sleep. The husband of Mrs. Foley getting up at an early hour, had gone into the yard, and was startled by a loud scream from his house. On going in, he found his wife with the child dead, declaring that the nurse had killed it, and the nurse denying in strong terms that she had done anything wrong. Dr. Blair was immediately sent for, and the child was interred on his certificate that it had died of "debility." Mrs. Foley, however, it seems, had her misgivings, and has been since much given to deplore the loss of the child and blame the nurse. At length something seems to have come to her ears regarding the death of a child of Mrs. Spong's daughter, and then she openly declared that Mrs. Spong had killed her child, Mrs. Spong alleging by way of reply that she (Mrs. Foley) had herself smothered the child. These things at last came to the ears of the police, and Dr. Youl, the coroner, after receiving a formal report, had the bodies of both children exhumed yesterday and examined, and evidence was taken. The exhumation of the bodies was a sickening spectacle. Dr. Nield attended at the cemetery at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination. From one common grave no less than twenty-six infantile bodies were lifted before the two wanted were reached. They were enclosed in all sorts of wrappings, and every style of coffin, from the decently prepared little black-covered chest, to the coarse unplaned deal board case, and one little tiny shred of mortality had been sent to its kindred dust enclosed in a soap box. The result of the inquiry was that the daughter of Mrs. Spong was committed for trial on a coroner's warrant. The inquest took place at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

We (*Argus*) understand that a trial of the comparative merits of the meats preserved by Messrs R. Tooth and Co., at their establishment, Clifton, Darling Downs, and those preserved by the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company, was made yesterday at the offices of the company, in the presence of a number of gentlemen interested in squatting pursuits. A tin of the Queensland meat was brought forward by Mr. Buchanan, at whose request the trial was entered into, its merits having been previously heralded by the report of a successful and satisfactory meeting held in Brisbane for a similar purpose. The tin was opened, but, though in good preservation, it was found that the broken and sloppy appearance of the beef, surrounded as it was by a dirty dull looking pasty jelly, presented a most unfavourable contrast to the meat which was taken out of the several tins opened alongside of the other by the manager of the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company, with its hard and firm appearance, embedded, as it was, in a bright and amber-looking jelly. It is not, therefore, surprising that a unanimous verdict in favour of the latter was recorded by the gentlemen present; and we must add that if our Queensland brethren expect to carry off the palm from Melbourne, they must make a vast improvement on their present efforts.

The *Daylesford Mercury* gives currency to the following strange statement:—"On Tuesday, E. Williams was brought before the local Bench under somewhat peculiar circumstances. From the evidence of senior-sergeant Whelan, it seems that the prisoner came to the camp and requested to be taken in charge as a vagrant. He said he was one of the actors in the late tragedy at Mount Talbot, where a farmer, who suspected his wife of improper familiarity with himself (Williams), in endeavouring to shoot the supposed seducer, had in the struggle killed her instead. For this act the husband was about to be tried, and he (Williams) had been bound over to appear as a witness. But ever since, the terrible event had so preyed upon his (Williams') mind, that he could not rest, nor settle down to any occupation. Prisoner said he had been lately working at the Old Racecourse, and though he wished to be locked up, he was not in want of means. Sergeant Whelan telegraphed to Mr. Superintendent Winch for instructions, but receiving no answer, had brought the man before the Bench. Mr. Webster remanded the voluntary prisoner till Thursday, to consider what should be done with him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I beg to call attention to a street nuisance which I have noticed on several Sunday afternoons, and evenings also, when I have been going and coming from church—a mob of blackguard boys which congregate and occupy the whole of the footpath, at the corner of Kent and Argyle streets, Miller's Point. They use the most annoying and disgusting language that they can express to each other. I can assure you that it is very unpleasant indeed for those persons who have occasion to pass the above place while their blackguard conduct is carried on. Trusting that these proceedings will be put a stop to at once by the police authorities,

I remain, yours truly,
MILLER'S POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The length of the Synod's business paper, combined, I confess, with despair of impartial treatment, preclude me from moving "That the conduct of Mr. Gladstone and of the Imperial Parliament towards the Irish Church" (a widely different body, alas! from that which she might have been, had she known the day of her visitation—the *Church of the Irish*) "has been eminently marked by wisdom, justice, and forbearance."

This is undoubtedly the conscientious conviction of many members of the Church of England, as it is of your obedient servant.

A MEMBER OF SYNOD.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

Friday, July 1st.—Business has not improved during the past week. With respect to the wholesale department, the shearing supplies recently ordered have been forwarded up country. It is generally believed, however, that an improvement will take place with the turn of the new quarter. Retail trade, also, is very dull, as the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood are too busily engaged on their land to come in to market. There is little change worthy of notice in the prices of merchandise generally. Sugars have not declined materially in price as expected, but the general belief appears to be that the extreme quotations which have ruled so long must give way.

Flour is reported to be very firm, as there is very little wheat coming forward.

A considerable quantity of hay has been sent in, chiefly designed for the Sydney market, the quality of which is said to be somewhat better. Green fodder of every description continues to be extremely scarce and dear, a small cart-load realising as much as from 7s to 8s.

A few parcels of maize are forward, and have been placed as under. It continues to be of a not sufficiently dry description for grinding, hence maize meal is not at present plentiful in this market.

In spirits prices for the most part remain unaltered, owing to the cold weather. Ales, either in bulk or bottle, are not much in demand. The drinking habits of this community would seem to be on the decrease, as I hear of five or six public-houses having declined to renew their licenses, and are consequently to-day closed.

Poultry of every description is in fair supply, and prices have therefore slightly declined.

Vegetables of every kind continue to be as scarce as ever; most of the market gardens in the neighbourhood are again under crop, but a considerable time must elapse before anything worthy of mention can be sent in.

English cheese is very scarce, and commanding the high rates mentioned below.

Bacon is beginning to come forward, but it is only offered at a high price.

Kerosene oil has slightly declined. American brands are commanding from 2s 10½d to 3s per gallon wholesale, and from 3s to 3s 4d retail.

Fat Cattle.—The number yarded this week has been very small; prices have, therefore, ruled considerably higher, as much as from 17s 6d to £1 per 100 lbs. having had to be submitted to.

Store cattle continue in demand.

Fat Sheep.—There has been a considerable falling off in the number sent to market this week. The quality also is reported to be anything but good. Quotations: Medium to good, 8s to 9s; inferior, 5s to 6s.

Horses.—More forwarded and no inquiry.

Teas.—£6 to £10 per chest, £3 to £5 per half-chest.

Sugar.—Mauritius, ration, £33; counters, £36 to £40; Company's pieces, £43 to £45; crystals, £48; snowdrop, £56; loaf, £60, per ton.

Coffee.—1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits 11s to 12s, English jams (1-lb. tins) 12s to 13s, colonial ditto 7s 9d to 8s 6d, sardines (half-tins) 7s, lobsters 9s, oysters 10s, salmon 15s to 16s, pickles (quarts) 15s per dozen; currants 5½d, raisins 7½d to 11d per lb.; salad oil 7s 6d to 12s 6d, Lea and Perrins' sauces 13s per dozen; vinegar, 6s per quart; mustard 1s 3d to 1s 4d, pepper, 1s per lb.

Wheat, 2s 9d to 4s 6d per bushel.

Flour, £12 10s to £15 per ton.

Bran, £5 per ton.

Pollard, £6 per ton.

Hay.—Lucerne £4 to £5, oaten £4 to £5 10s per ton.

Green lucerne, per load, 7s to 8s; maize, per bushel, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; maize meal, 10s to 12s per 100 lbs.

Spirits.—Martell's brandy, per gallon, 24s; Hennessy's brandy, per gallon, 24s to 25s; rum, per gallon, 19s to 20s; gin, per case, 46s to 47s; gin (full contents), per case, 54s to 56s; old tom, per case, 34s to 36s; whisky, per case, 34s to 37s; ales (English), per hogshead, £7 5s to £8; ales (English), per dozen, 11s 6d to 13s; porter, per dozen, 11s to 12s; ales (colonial), per gallon, 9d to 1s 3d.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter, 1s per lb. wholesale, 1s 3d per lb. retail; eggs, 1s per dozen wholesale, 1s 3d per dozen retail; English cheese, 1s 6d to 1s 7d per lb. wholesale, 1s 9d per lb. retail; colonial cheese, 4d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 8d per lb. retail; bacon, 8d to 10d per lb. wholesale, 10d to 1s per lb. retail.

Leather.—Sydney kip leather, 2s to 1s 2d per lb., Maitland ditto 2s per lb., Sydney sole leather 1s 2d per lb., Maitland ditto 1s per lb., bag leather 12s to 15s per side, harness leather 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb., calfskins 3s to 4s 3d per lb., French calfskins 6s per lb., basils 10s to 15s per dozen, hides 8s to 15s each.

Tallow.—Mutton £35 to £37, beef £33 to £35 per ton.

Candles.—5d per lb. wholesale, 5½d to 6d per lb. retail.

Tobacco.—American, 4s to 6s per lb.; colonial, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.; leaf, 5d to 6d per lb.; cigars, £4 to £6 per 1000.

THE SAVINGS' BANK SYSTEM AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

No. I.

Before the year 1817 Savings' Banks were merely voluntary associations, established by some leading gentlemen in their own locality as a help and inducement to their poorer neighbours to exercise frugality and provident habits; and the personal confidence entertained by the one party in the integrity of the other was the only security, and was felt to be sufficient. In order to protect and encourage these institutions Parliament in that year passed two statutes at the same time—one for England, the other for Ireland.

The above is from the Report of the British Parliamentary Select Committee of 1858, which led to the Savings' Banks Consolidation Act of 1863. The latter statute still regulates the operations of the Savings' Banks established in the United Kingdom upon the old system of voluntary trustees and managers, but these are destined no doubt to be absorbed in course of time into the greatly improved system of Post Office Savings' Banks established in 1861.

Among the many great social ameliorations of the last fifty years in the mother country none have produced more marked and widely spread benefits than the establishment of Savings' Banks. For many years after the first legislation in the year 1817, when the important connection between these institutions and the State was established, the number of Savings' Banks progressively increased under the full confidence reposed in them by the public. By the Act of 1817 trustees and managers of Savings' Banks were empowered to pay over moneys to the Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt, and the Commissioners were required to invest the same in Government stock at a guaranteed interest of £4 11s. 3d. per cent. per annum. This comparatively high rate of interest was given as an inducement and encouragement to the practice of economy and the formation of provident habits among the working classes, and with State protection as regards investments the feeling of security which spread abroad and met with no check for a considerable period led to an increase of banks and of deposits so rapid as far to exceed the most sanguine anticipations. At the end of 1817 the Savings' Bank money invested with the National Debt Commission amounted to £231,028, and in 1825, eight years afterwards, to £13,257,708. In the year 1824 further legislation took place, partly with a view to prevent the money of the wealthier classes from coming into the Savings' Bank funds, but in the Act of Parliament then passed some qualification of the responsibility of trustees was sought to be established, but it had no real practical effect. Previously their responsibility was admittedly full and complete, and from this circumstance in connection with the responsibility of the Government for the invested moneys, the depositor felt perfect confidence in his safety. Comparatively little was heard of Savings' Banks during this period, and in those cases of default which came before the Courts of Law the decisions still affirmed the responsibility of the trustees. The same continued to be the case down to 1844, notwithstanding the further provision in the Amendment Act of 1828, enacting that no trustees or managers should be responsible except for their own wilful neglect or default, so clearly were they, by their wilful neglect and default, made amenable to law on those grounds. Thus the progress and prosperity of Savings' Banks continued without interruption until, in 1841, we find the Savings' Bank deposits in the hands of the National Debt Commission to amount to £24,536,971.

The Act of 1828 reduced the Government rate of interest allowed on deposits from £4 11s. 3d. to £3 16s. 0½d. per cent. per annum.

In the Act of 1844 the rate of interest was further reduced to £3 5s. per cent. per annum, and then the personal liability of trustees was virtually altogether removed. The consequence of this latter change, little foreseen at the time, was most serious. Trustees, in whom vested the appointment and control of the local officers, being relieved of responsibility for moneys paid in, unless they voluntarily undertook such responsibility, which was rarely done—supervision was relaxed, necessary checks dispensed with, and extensive defalcations occurred. Shortly after this, the frauds of the Cuffe-street Savings' Bank, in Dublin, resulting in a loss to depositors of about £60,000, were brought to light, and the trustees, taking shelter under the Act of 1844, left the loss to fall upon the depositors, when, as may be supposed, utter ruin and wretchedness fell upon some thousands of poor persons. Ultimately the Government, on the urgency of Parliament, made good this loss to the extent of £30,000. Many other grave cases of frauds occurred in numerous places, and general alarm and want of confidence were felt throughout the country, when the public fully realised the fact of the *insecurity* of the moneys paid by depositors into the Savings' Banks.

The prevalent alarm gave rise to a general agitation on the subject of Savings' Banks. Debates ensued in Parliament; and, after long discussions, an Act was passed for Ireland, reviving within certain limits the responsibility of trustees; but the measure was not extended to England, and the law remained for years in an unsatisfactory state.

From this time, 1844, when the Savings' Banks deposits amounted to £29,653,180, until 1852, when they amounted to £31,754,261, there was very little increase; in fact, for the four years ending with 1850, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits in each year. The stagnation of this period is attributable in part to the imperfection of the Savings' Bank system, which did not accommodate itself to the growing wants of the people, the hours for receipt and payment being generally inconvenient and restricted. But it was partly due to the grave discouragement to the practice of saving and provident habits which the widespread feeling of insecurity of the money deposited engendered. Henceforward, indeed, the progress of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom kept no pace with the increase of population and the development of the resources of the country. The gold production of California and Australia led to a wonderful expansion of trade and full employment and increased wages to the working classes, but during this very important period from 1850 to 1861, the capital fund of the Savings' Bank had only further increased to £41,546,475. Throughout that period the agitation of the question of Savings' Bank reform was kept up. It was manifest to all who regarded these institutions with interest that they began to be viewed with distrust from the time when it was found that they did not afford the perfect security which had been supposed, and the conviction was general that the laws which regulated them were defective.

In Mr. Bullar's excellent memorandum of 1856, when the attention of all the leading men of the day were directed to the subject, he says, among other things,

"Among the defects of the present system are:—Want of perfect security to depositors; risk of loss by defaulting clerks; and want of opportunities for the labouring classes to make deposits as soon as they have anything to deposit.

"In order to give perfect security to depositors they ought to have the security of the nation.

"The establishment of Savings' Banks for the whole of the labouring classes being a matter of national importance, they ought to be a national, and not merely a philanthropic institution."

"In order that they may confer the greatest amount of benefit on the labouring classes, they ought to be open during the whole of every working day."

Mr. Sikes, an eminent authority, gave his opinion in 1858 in the following words:—"I believe that one great essential for the future progress and prosperity of Savings' Banks would be the guarantee of the Government for every deposit duly made in the hours of business." Sir Alexander Spearman, in his evidence, said:—"There will be no satisfactory amendment of the law unless the security of Government is given to depositors. I think it is impossible that the present state of things should be allowed to continue. The question has often been discussed, and depositors in many cases have believed that they had the security of Government, and found to their cost that they had not; complaints are constantly arising—applications are constantly made to know whether they have the security of Government or not. I think myself that depositors are entitled to have the real protection of a Government security, but I think also that it will be quite impossible to give the security without at the same time giving to the officers of Government a very different power of dealing with the management of Savings' Banks. It would be idle to talk of the one without the other."

Many schemes were proposed, and several bills brought into Parliament to amend the law of Savings' Banks during the ten years previous to 1861; but the great influence brought to bear in Parliament by the trustees and managers in the numerous localities where Savings' Banks were situated, proved effectual to prevent a re-enactment of the trustees' responsibility, and it was felt to be an anomaly to make the State responsible for the frauds and defalcations of persons appointed and employed by the trustees, and over whom the Government had no control. Thus many excellent measures devised for improvement of the law and calculated to restore these institutions to a better position in the estimation of the public, were successively defeated, and it was not until a separate and distinct measure, introducing an entirely new system of Savings' Bank management by means of the Post Office Savings' Banks was passed into law in 1861, that any further legislation for the better regulation of the old banks took place. The evidence taken before the Parliamentary Select Committee, appointed in 1858, which was published in July of the same year, and which was of the most searching and comprehensive kind, formed ultimately the groundwork of the improvements in the Savings' Banks Consolidated Act of 1863, and from that source much of the material of this brief review is drawn.

A. H. RICHARDSON.

OPERA BUFFE FORTY YEARS AGO.

(From the Musical World.)

Forty years ago, a Cincinnatian, named Curtis, conceived the idea of a novel and grand concert, with which he hoped to find favour with the Ohio River boatmen. Living near "Western Row" where cats abounded, Curtis did not lack the opportunities to study the musical capacity of the feline race. They had kept him awake many a warm moonlight night, when he preferred sleep to their infernal serenades. So he determined to get up a grand Philharmonic concert, in which cats should take a prominent part. Taking a few cats to experiment on, he tried various modes of bringing out the notes they were addicted to, or excelled in. He pinched their ears, stuck pins in their rotundities, and used other unpleasant devices to develop the music. But he found no way so certain to bring out the sound as the application of the back of a case-knife across the tail. This never failed to elicit the note, if there was any talent at all in the animal—the modulations, *piano* and *forte*, being easily obtained by making the blow light or heavy.

Curtis employed an Englishman named Johnson, a drinking man, but musical withal, who could build organs, or make one to serve as an accompaniment to the cat voices. Johnson informed him that one of six octaves would do at least for the experiment. Curtis reckoned up the octaves, and found that four dozen cats would fill the bill. But he ordered two dozen more for fear that some might have defective voices, or prove obstinate and capricious, like the operatic tribe generally. Six dozen, then, were ordered, and accommodations were prepared for them in sundry boxes, barrels, kegs, &c., in the back yard. Johnson went on with the building of the organ, and the adaptation of the extra blade keys to the cats' tails. He arranged that the singers should be confined in narrow boxes, which, while they allowed free play to the lungs, guarded against clawing by having four holes in the bottom through which the legs protruded. The tails were enclosed in tubes provided with longitudinal slots, across which the blade keys worked. These extra keys were connected somehow with those of the organ, so that the keys and the appropriate voices should be in perfect unison, and thus produce the expected concord of sweet sounds.

Curtis, on his part, proceeded with the musical education of the cats, aided occasionally by Johnson, and in a month or so had a complete choir, from the kitten of two months, his trebles and falsettos, and his pussy sopranos, up to the venerable toms who growled out double bass equal to Carl Formes. But at length the organ was completed, and the six octaves of cats arranged in due order. A few rehearsals were given. The second story of a warehouse near the landing was rented; a stage drop scene and tiers of seats provided—the whole intended to accommodate four or five hundred people. The organ and cats were safely transported to the place of exhibition or performance without accident, save that the two principal bassos, being accidentally put in the same box, had an awful fight all the way up from Western Row, and were obliged to appear before the public with very rueful faces and bloody noses, which, however, did not detract from their popularity. Everything being in readiness, Curtis had flaming posters stuck up, all about the levee, displaying in huge letters:—

CURTIS'S CAT HARMONICON! GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT! FORTY-EIGHT CATS! &c., &c."

The house was crowded at an early hour by the jolly boatmen, the spaces not big enough for men being filled, as usual, by boys. After the usual delay, the curtain rose, and the grand Cat Harmonicon was disclosed to view; two rows of cats' heads, two dozen each, glared with their lustrous green and yellow eyes straight at the audience. Little ruffles were around their necks; miniature music stands, with books and candles, were placed before them; the aforesaid two bassos, whose beauty was spoiled by the fight, being provided with muslin bands, which added to the gravity of their countenances. The whole was indescribably comic, and received with due applause. Seated at the organ was Johnson, in a clean shirt, and as sober as he could afford to be on so grand an occasion. As soon as he could be heard, Curtis advanced and stated to the audience that the first song of the evening would be "Auld Lang Syne" (or, as he pronounced it, "Old Lang Zion"), which would be followed by "Hail Columbia," "Clar de Kitchen," and other patriotic and devotional songs. Johnson squared himself for the task, ran his fingers tenderly over the keys by way of prelude, and then dashed boldly and vigorously into "Old Lang Zion," producing such a burst of music as was never heard on this continent before, nor ever will again until another Curtis arises to carry into more successful execution his brilliant experiment. The cats were excited to fury by the now uproarious audience, and still more under the unusually severe pounding of their tails. They forgot all their lessons they had been taught, they paid no attention to either time or tune, rhyme or reason, but squalled and mewed, and yelled, and spit, and phizzed in the madness of pain and terror, drowning the sound of the organ, which could occasionally be heard droning out its "Old Lang Zion" in the rear of the unearthly tornado of catterwauling. Never was an audience so completely enchanted—never was delight so universal, so unbounded, and so vigorously expressed. Shouts, roars, yells of laughter, such as Western men alone can give, burst from the crowd, shaking the building from roof to foundation. Curtis was delighted, the cats were furious, Johnson was beside himself with joy, and hammered away at the keys with all his strength, making, with the aid of the choir and the plaudits of the audience, a "concord" of diabolical sounds never before heard on this side the infernal regions. Unfortunately, in his delirium, he forgot the strength or weakness of the bellows which supplied the organ with wind, and which he worked with his feet. He had not reached the end of the song when the leather gave way, and brought the performance to a sudden close, the cats alone continuing the song or noise till one after another they became silent, and stood winking and blinking at the spectators, in mute fear of a recommencement of the torture. The audience got up furious yells, stamping with all their might. In the midst of it the platform came down with the audience, and then there was laughter, swearing and blows, and the boys began to pelt the cats with sticks. Curtis fearing for the safety of his pets, and unable to remove them bodily from the scene of danger, lifted off the upper planks, which confined their necks in their places, and set them at liberty. The terror-stricken creatures darted away in every direction, mostly among the feet of the spectators, adding to the confusion. Whoop, yells, hurrahs, and shouts were followed by a general smash-up of windows. The boys running down the stairs raised the cry of "Fire!" Citizens and watchmen crowded the streets to learn the cause of the uproar, and the engines found difficulty in getting near enough to perform their part of the work. There was no sign of fire, not even of smoke; but the old "Liberty No. 2" could not afford to come all the way down there for nothing; so she poured a deluge of fresh water through the front window, drenching the whole crowd inside to the skin in half a minute. Peace was instantly restored, and the late belligerents came rushing and trembling pell-mell down the stairs.

Thus ended Curtis's grand Cat Concert, an event that was talked of and laughed over for many years by the jolly boatmen of the Ohio. Its projector was ordered to appear before the mayor next morning, and explain the cause of the riot, and was let off with the admonition to do so no more—and he didn't.

A Parliamentary return, prepared in the Irish Constabulary office states that in the three years 1867, 1868, and 1869, 1560 families, comprising 7232 persons, were evicted in Ireland. Deducting re-admissions, the number of actual evictions is reduced to 1285 families, comprising 5965 persons. They were evicted from 1434 houses: 146 houses were levelled.

Advices from New Granada mention that the latest accounts from the Darien Surveying Expedition are of the 13th ultimo. The American war steamer Nipsic had established a telegraphic corps on Nipsic Point, and it was proposed to extend the line up to the surveyor's camp, and thence from time to time onward to the Pacific as fast as the surveyors move. The Indians, instead of showing hostility, have, it is said, been most friendly. The city of Panama was lighted with gas for the first time on the 21st ultimo. The works have been executed by a private company, but it appeared doubtful if the consumption will be sufficient to meet the expenditure.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 4.

Hannah Broomfield, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Brown, from Maryborough 14th ultimo. Broomfield and Co., agents.

Nil Desperandum, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Vannet, from Circular Head 27th ultimo. Captain, agent.

East Lothian, barque, 348 tons, Captain F. T. Davies, from Takau (Formosa), 11th April. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

Australind, barque, 493 tons, Captain Allen, from Mauritius 14th May. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain T. Logan, from Melbourne 2nd instant, *en route* for Auckland. Passengers—For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Rhodes, Rev. Thomas Donkin, Messrs. E. Sharp, Collie, J. Davies, E. Sharkey, and 12 in the steerage; for Auckland—Mrs. Thatcher and two children, Mr. James Harris, and 3 in the steerage. Eldred and Spence, agents.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 170 tons, Captain Eedy, from Grafton 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Miss Johnston, Messrs. Hogg, Jasper, and 2 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

July 5.

Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Rouse, from Rockhampton 25th June. Passengers—Mrs. Grey, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Gebbie, Mrs. Maxwell, Messrs. Fulton, Gebbie, Fox, Boyes, Macrobie, Bones, Coyswell, and 30 in the steerage. Ward and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 4.

Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Native Lass, for Brisbane.
Humberstone, for Hongkong.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 5.

Harriet Erving, for Honolulu; Swallow, for Leith; Cairnsmore, for San Francisco; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton; Tasso, Albion, for Mauritius; Crown, for Bourbon.

CLEARANCES.—July 4.

Albion, brig, 263 tons, Captain Griffen, for Mauritius.
Crown, brig, 280 tons, Captain Jewell, for Bourbon.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 4.

Peahen, Alchymist (s.), from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles, 40 cases fruit; Mary Jane, White Cloud, from Broken Bay, with 38 tons wood; Undaunted, from the Macleay River, with 600 bags maize, 4 hides, 1450 staves; Enterprise, from the Richmond River, with 54,000 feet pine; Sylvanus, Esther Maria, from Jervis Bay, with 42 logs timber, 15,000 feet hardwood; William and Ann, from Gerringong, with 6 kegs butter, 2 packages bacon, 20 packages furniture; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 308 tons coal; Venture, Urania, from Newcastle, with 160 tons coal, 120 tons stone; Industry, from the Hawkesbury, with 21 tons firewood, 60 cases oranges; Bellinger, from the Bellinger River, with 32,000 feet cedar; Coomanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 100 tiles, 11 casks tallow, 71 bales hay, 4 coops poultry, 6 bags oysters, 5 bundles brooms, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 4.

Enterprise, for the Richmond River; Mary Jane, White Cloud, for Broken Bay; Titania, Undaunted, for Macleay River; Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Urania Escort, for Newcastle; Alchymist (s.), for Brisbane Water Restless, for Tuross River; Bellinger, for the Bellinger River.

IMPORTS.—July 4.

Hannah Broomfield, from Maryborough: 75,000 feet timber, Grant and Curtis.

Nil Desperandum, from Circular Head: 145 tons potatoes, J. R. Hardy.

East Lothian, from Takau: 500 bags, 5750 baskets sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.

Australind, from Mauritius: 9297 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.

Hero (s.), from Melbourne: 9 bars iron, G. M'Kenzie; 1 crate cabbage, Griffiths; 3 crates cabbage, J. Brown; 4 crates cabbage, T. Lawless; 2 cases, Gordon and Gotch; 1 package, te Kloot; 524 sacks wheat, Order; and a quantity of general merchandise for Auckland.

EXPORTS.—July 4.

Crown, for Bourbon: 192 bales bags, Meyerfeld and Co.

Albion, for Mauritius: 346 tons coal, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 box sovereigns (£5000), Oriental Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Magellan, this day, at noon.
For Mauritius.—By the Pantaloon, this day, at noon.
For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of July, 1870, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers must be so posted before 6 p.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on THURSDAY, 14th July, 1870, as follows:—At the General Post Office, whether by Marseilles, Brindisi, or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d. Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s. Late newspapers for the United Kingdom, will be received at this office up to 7 a.m., provided they bear a late fee of 1d. each, and are published on the date of the steamer's departure.

S. H. Lambton, Secretary.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, July 4: Douglas, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Smith, for Circular Head; Havilah (s.), 166 tons, Captain Saunders, for Maryborough; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton; Boomerang (s.), 445 tons, Captain Lake, for Cleveland Bay; Thomas and Henry, ketch, 55 tons, Captain Bastian, for Brisbane; Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne, via Newcastle; Pacific, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Sykes, for Rockingham Bay, via Bowen, Port Mackay, and Cleveland Bay.

The barque East Lothian, which arrived yesterday from Formosa, bringing a cargo of sugar, reports having left the port of Takau on the 11th April, with a N.E. wind which lasted two days, from thence had S.W. winds through the Java Sea, passing Anger on 20th May; had very unsettled S.E. trades, scant and uncertain, and with this weather the ship reached latitude 38 S. The wind then came in at E., lasting for four days; off Cape Leuwen she encountered a violent southerly gale, or rather a portion of a cyclone; again on the south coast heavy northerly gales prevailed to such an extent that the vessel was hove to for twenty-four hours. During this weather a considerable portion of the bulwarks were carried away, and the longboat stove. The crane of the lower maintopsail yard was carried away, and several sails lost. Cape Otway was passed on the 26th ultimo, and Bass's Straits were cleared on the following day. On the 28th a very heavy gale came on from W.S.W., and the sea got up to such an extent that Captain Davies had to scud his ship for twenty hours.

The colonial barque Australind anchored in Farm Cove yesterday, having completed her passage from Mauritius in 50 days. She sailed on the 14th May, and her commander, Captain Allen, reports a succession of heavy adverse gales and general bad weather throughout. The barque has been in sight of Sydney Heads since Friday last, but could not get in sufficiently near to signal. Her cargo of sugar is to the consignment of the Colonial Sugar Company.

The s.s. Hero, from Melbourne, left the Railway pier, Sandridge, at 2.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant, and passed Cape Schanck at 7.25 same night; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 a.m. on the 3rd; passed Gabo Island at 9 p.m. same day; Cape St. George at 11 a.m on the 4th; entered Sydney Heads at 7.30 p.m., and arrived at the Grafton Wharf at 8.15 same day. On the passage round, the Hero experienced fresh south-west winds to Gabo Island, thence light north-west winds to Cape St. George, and from thence to arrival in port northerly winds, with fine weather throughout.

In the imports per Christiana Thompson: 31 packages consigned to J. Brown and Co., should be T. J. Bown and Co.; also 60 packages, S. Thompson and Co., were omitted.

The barque Tasso leaves for the Mauritius to-day. Since her stay in port, Captain Head has had her thoroughly overhauled and re-coppered, and her original certificate of class having expired, she has been registered in Veritas.

The Government steamer Thetis, Captain Hutton, returned last evening from Elizabeth Reef, bringing back the remainder of the crew from the wreck of the schooner Colonist. The steamer left Sydney on the 28th ultimo at 11 p.m. for Elizabeth Reef; called into Newcastle for coal, and had strong westerly winds to the reef, which was made at 4 p.m. on Friday, 1st July. The wreck of the barque Douglass was first seen with no apparent alteration for being on the reef for twelve months; then the wreck of the Colonist was sighted; also a brig hove-to to leeward of the reef who had sent their boat to weather side of the reef, not knowing the opening on the east side, but when they saw the Thetis they went on board their ship, and steered away on their voyage. Sent the boat in through the pass, and as it was low water had to drag the boat over coral ridges to get to the schooner, it being dark before the boat got to the wreck, the boat remained at the wreck all night, and the steamer stood off from the reef in safety. Next morning stood in for the reef and got the men and the French mail on board, and proceeded on to Sydney; had twenty-four hours strong head winds; latter part moderate and fine weather. The men report that a barque, supposed to be a whaler, passed close to the reef and took no notice of the signals of distress they hoisted on the schooner.

The s. s. Helen Macgregor left Grafton at 11.30 a.m. on July 2nd, and crossed the bar at 6.30 a.m. on the 2nd; passed Smoky Cape same day, and Port Stephens at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 4th. Experienced strong southerly winds and clear weather throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of—800 bags maize, 90 hides, 2 casks beef, 25 bunches bananas, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 1 parcels gold.

The Callender, schooner, was the name of the vessel lying in Jervis Bay on Saturday, and not the Caller Ou, as reported in yesterday's publication.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.—Catherine Jane, Jenkins, from Melbourne
July 2.—New England (s), from Sydney
July 2.—British Navy, ship, Porter, from Melbourne
July 2.—Ann, barque, Doble, from Melbourne
July 3.—Alcandre, schooner, Clark, from Melbourne
July 3.—Our Hope, brig, Garth, from Melbourne
July 3.—Cyrene, barque, Hughes, from Brisbane
July 3.—Corsair, American ship, from Melbourne
July 3.—Glenshee, barque, Dow, from Melbourne
July 4.—E. M. Young, barque, Heath, from Melbourne

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Charles and Arthur, schooner, Anthon, for Launceston, with 230 tons coal.
July 2.—Jane, brig, Thompson, for Melbourne, with 240 tons coal.
July 2.—Midas, barque, Watson, for Dunedin, with 370 tons coal, 9 tons coke, 2000 feet cedar, 35 pairs naves, 3 casks tar.
July 2.—New England (s.), for Grafton.
July 2.—Maggie, brig, Arnold, for Napier, with 316 tons coal, 30 pairs naves, 600 felloes, 1000 spokes, 60 cases fruit.
July 2.—Harmon, barque, Harley, for Lyttelton, with 360 tons coal.
July 2.—Pomona, ship, Bruce, for San Francisco, with 1067 tons coal.
July 2.—Jules Dufaure, French barque, Bonyer, for Batavia, with 640 tons coal.
July 2.—Lucknow, barque, Urquhart, for Macassar, with 480 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 3.—Helen, Heron, Alarm, Galatea, Prompt, Vibilia, Hirondelle, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 30.—Dharwar, from London.
July 1.—Kirkwood, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Sydney Griffiths, Holmestrand, Corsica, Yarrow, Mariano, Kassa, K. M. Young, for Newcastle.
July 1.—Golden Age, for Newcastle.

The whaling barque Planter was sighted by the ship Chelsea about 100 miles west of Cape Otway.—*Argus*, June 30.

WALLAROO.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.—Kadina, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Carnaquheen, from London.
June 26.—Glencoe, from London; Clara Sayers, Prospero, from Mauritius.
June 27.—Conqueror, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 30.—Claymore, Odalisk, for Newcastle.

Vessels spoken by the Carnaquheen on May 5, in latitude 28 58, longitude 25 2 W., the Achilles, bound from London to Otago.—*S. A. Register*.—June 27.

A Rough and Fatal Voyage. The *S. A. Register* of the 27th ultimo reports that the Prospero returned to port on Sunday after her Mauritius voyage, the down trip occupying but 32 days, while the return has extended to 45. A more disastrous passage has scarcely before marked the brig's log-book, for, in addition to losing two hands, some part of the cargo was jettisoned, all her boats stove, and deck gear washed away. After leaving Port Louis, for ten days light variables continued, and about 54 miles a day was the average for almost a fortnight, but when the south wind set in it blew violently. When about 200 miles to the westward of Cape Borda it culminated in a furious gale, during which the sea rose and occasionally broke on board, filling the decks, smashing deckhouse, grating, bulwarks; and at midnight of the 23rd the second mate, Robert Miller, and a seaman, named George Ellis, were washed away—the one from the wheel and the other from the waist. The terrible fury of the gale, with the darkness of the night, prevented the least attempt at rescue, and the two unfortunates were inevitably drowned. At 8 a.m. on the 25th the wind occasionally lulled, but the falling barometer told a tale of increasing fury, which came down with tenfold violence, and obliged the master to heave-to. It was then blowing a fair drift, and as the vessel laboured and strained most fearfully it was determined to lighten her by pitching overboard some of the cargo. A bulkhead from the cabin to the hold was broken down, and sugar got up as rapidly as possible, until say 70 bags were discharged. At 1 p.m. she shipped a very heavy sea amidships, which smashed the two boats into fragments, broke open the doors of the deckhouse, and washed away every moveable thing from the deck. At noon on this date the barometer stood at 28·89, at 4 o'clock 28·60, and finally it rose a little, and this led to the suspension of discharging cargo. It was some time before sail could be made, and the vessel kept on her course, but eventually this was done, and Cape Borda was sighted on Saturday morning. On reaching the roadstead the master landed to procure orders, which were to proceed at once into harbour, and as soon as the pilot was at hand he boarded with that object.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—July 4.

7 bales paper, M. Falls
4 boxes cassia, F. G. Lender and Co.
6 drums varnish, W. Yeomans
4 cases oil baize, Cable and Tickle
1 case pipes, C. Meiser
5 quarter-casks wine, C. Skarratt
70 packages stationery, J. Sands
2 bales canvas, 1 case percussion caps, 14 packages drapery, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
145 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
11 cases biscuits, 10 cases merchandise, 2 cases perfumery, Jacobs and Co.
4 packages saddlers' goods, E. Hughes
4 cases drapery, C. Teakle
5 packages drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
2040 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
5 cases varnish, J. Murphy and Son
1 case stationery, J. Andrews
4 kegs nails, 5 coils pipe, 1 cask earthenware, M'Ilwraith and Co.
3 cases safes, J. Keep
129 ounces 1 grain gold, Union Bank
22 bags seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.
1000 boxes candles, 1 case drapery, 1 case oatmeal, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
30 cases chicory, 3 cases gelatine, J. Macgregor
2 cases books, S. Rabone
25 barrels apples, J. J. Curran
50 bags oatmeal, 70 boxes candles, W. H. Ariell
3 cases drapery, R. Crosby
32 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
30 cases chairs, J. Wooster
1 case eau de cologne, W. Larmer
3 cases drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
6 packages boots, B. Cocks
250 bags flour, 87 bags wheat, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
4 cases provisions, Cattell and Co.
2 cases berlin wool, 1 case needlework, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni
42,015 lbs. tea, Campbell and Co.
121 cases ginger wine, 150 cases rum, Jones and Co.
2 cases nutmegs, A. Fairfax and Co.
2 cases machinery, Wolfen and Co.
4 packages provisions, 145 cases extract of meat, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
120 barrels currants, Parbury, Brothers
77,180 feet pine, Grant and Curtiss
11 cases sashes, Miller and Harrison
3 boxes opium, Sun Kum Ti
10 cases cherry brandy, Peate and Harcourt
86 cases chairs, Vennard and Stevens
100 cases oysters, 25 cases lobsters, Meyerfeld and Co.
17 trunks boots, Callaghan and Son
2 packages drapery, Thompson and Giles
15 cases drapery, J. B. Tickle
3 packages boots, W. Newell
2 cases tweeds, Keep and Parsons
4 packages drapery, F. Wright and Co.
1900 sacks flour, 1167 sacks wheat, Beilby and Scott
3 cases herrings, H. Allen

SHIPPING RETURNS.

Table showing the average rate of wages paid to able seamen and others engaged at the Port of Sydney, and registered in the Government Shipping Office, during the first and second quarters of the current year:—

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.
Great Britain and Europe direct	£4 0 0	£4 0 0
India or China and home	3 10 0	3 10 0
India or China and back	3 10 0	3 10 0
West Coast of America and home	3 10 0	3 10 0
West Coast of America and back	3 10 0	3 10 0
Island Trade:—		
Per month	3 10 0	3 10 0
Per lay	40th	None
Intercolonial Trade and Coasters:—		
Sailing vessels	£4 0 0	£4 0 0
Steamers	4 10 0	4 10 0
Steamships to India and back	4 0 0	4 0 0
Whaling, per lay	140th	120th
Ditto, foreign	None	None.

Intercolonial Steamers.

Mates.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively, £14, £9, and £7.
Engineers.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively, £20, £14, and £13.
Firemen, £7 10s.; trimmers, £5 10s.

W. E. Shorter, Shipping Master.
Government Shipping Office, July 4th, 1870.

A Return of Foreign-going Vessels, as shown by the registers in the Shipping Master's Office, giving the number of such vessels, amount of tonnage, with the number of seamen and passengers arriving at and leaving this port during the half-year ending 30th day of June, 1870:—

Months.	Number of vessels.	Amount of tonnage.	Number of seamen	Passengers. Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
ARRIVALS.							
January	87	36,389	2,089	1258	350	136	1744
February	79	33,655	1,817	1554	435	319	2308
March	76	26,772	1,580	1078	317	204	1599
April	93	31,226	1,857	1127	320	174	1621
May	99	36,344	2,168	868	288	102	1258
June	89	32,298	1,928	706	225	72	1003
	523	196,684	11,439	6591	1935	1007	9533
DEPARTURES.							
January	70	31,256	1,997	780	284	106	1170
February	74	30,086	1,698	1004	271	228	1503
March	80	34,080	1,869	673	295	148	1116
April	103	38,390	2,038	634	269	87	990
May	90	31,461	1,837	737	209	63	1009
June	97	35,787	2,086	645	208	78	931
	514	201,060	11,525	4473	1536	710	6719
TOTALS.							
Arrivals	523	196,684	11,439	6591	1935	1007	9533
Departures	514	201,060	11,525	4473	1536	710	6719
Increase	9	...	...	2118	399	297	2814
Decrease	...	1,376	86	...	...	...	...

The above return does not include ships of war nor vessels trading coastwise within the limits of New South Wales.

William E. Shorter, Government Shipping Master.
Sydney, July 4th, 1870.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

July 4th.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland.				
Townsville	SE. Fine			
Cardwell	Calm. Cloudy			
Woody Island	SW. Fine			
Port Mackay	SE. Fine			
Bowen	SE. Fine			
Clermont	SE. Fine			
Waverley	S. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	W. Fine			
Gayndah	W. Fine			
Brisbane	SW. Cloudy			
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	S. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grafton	W. Fine			W. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Fine			W. Fine
Inverell	W. Fine			W. Fine
Pt. Macquarie	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
W. Kempsey				S. Fine
Armidale	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine, frosty			Calm. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Narrabri	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine			
Murrurundi	Calm. Frosty, fine			
Singleton	NW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine, cold			W. Fine
Pt. Stephens	WSW. Fine. No sea			WSW., light. Fine
Newcastle	W. Fine. No sea			Calm. Fine. No sea
Barrenjoey				
Windsor	W. Fine			N. Fine
Sydney	W. by N. Fine			Calm. Fine
South Head	WSW. Fine. No sea			Calm. Fine. No sea
Wollongong	W., light. Fine			E., light. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			W., light. Fine
Jervis Bay	SW., fresh. Fine			W., light. Fine
Goulburn	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, frosty			Calm. Fine
Araluen	W. Fine			W. Fine
Moruya	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Yass	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Cloudy, cold			Calm. Cloudy
Mt. Victoria	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	S. Cloudy			SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fog			Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fog			Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fog			Calm. Fine
Wellington	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	SW. Dull, cloudy			Calm. Fine, warm
Forbes	NE. Dull, cold			Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	W. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Cloudy.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NE. Cloudy	30·118	46·3	
Queenscliff	NW. Fine.	30·08	48·	
Cape Schanck	NW. Cloudy	29·88	49·	
Cape Otway	NNW. Cloudy	29·828	49·	
Portland	N. Fine	30·050	51·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	N., strong. Stormy	29·890	46·	
Adelaide	N by E. Fine	29·796	49·7	
M'Donnell Bay	N. Fine			

[By Electric Telegraph.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.—Louisa Maria, from Port Mackay; City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.
July 3.—Oberline, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Blackbird (s.), for Sydney

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.—Cassima, from Newcastle; Planter, from Sydney.
July 2.—Rangatira (s.), from King George's Sound.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 4.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1861.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of
Humidity, 0 to 100.
Cloudy sky, 0 to 10.
Ozone, 0 to 10.
Electricity, 0 to 90.

July 2nd, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·997	47·8	69	W.	0·7	12	0	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·962	55·6	59	N.W.	0·1	4	8		
" 9	30·018	50·7	75	S.S.W.	0.2	7	10		3·5
Mean ...	29·992	51·4	67·7		0·3	8	6·0		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·028.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 58·6 | Sun—maximum .... 97·9
Shade { Minimum .... 43·8 | Grass—minimum .... 37·4

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·9.

Total rainfall from January 1st to July 4th = 40·39 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

Comparison of Stations.
Civil Reckoning. July 4th, 1870.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·189	44·6	71	W.	1·0	0	59·2	42·6	0·00
Armidale	3278									
Newcastle	109	30·033	46·7	75	W.	4·0	1	60·0	40·1	0·00
Albury	572									
Eden	107	29·877	45·7	94	S.W.	1·0	1	59·0	43·9	0·00
Kiandra	4640									0·00
Deniliquin	410									0·00
Bathurst	2333	27·966	—	—	S.	4·0	10	—	—	—
Goulburn	2129									

Astronomical Memorandum for 5th July, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m	h. m.		
Sun	7.8	5.1	First quarter	6th
Moon	11.33 a.m.	11.9 p.m.	Full Moon	13th
Mercury	5.36 a.m.	3.36 p.m.	Last quarter	21st
Venus	4.13 a.m.	2.27 p.m.	New Moon	28th
Mars	5.18 a.m.	3.15p.m.		
Jupiter	4.59 a.m.	2.53 p.m.	Moon's age, 6.1 days	
Saturn	3.39 p.m.	5.43 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 12h. 9m.; p.m. 12h. 31

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

Some of our readers have from time to time expressed themselves very anxious to see manufactures established in the colonies. They have thought that the employment of the people in raising raw material for the rest of the world was rather degrading. They have touched with much eloquence on the felicity of producing on the spot what is consumed in its most finished form. They have therefore reprobated the doctrines of free trade, which make the kind of industry adopted depend upon the question of relative profits. We have here, however, manufactures which meet all the conditions of giving employment, and turning to the best account the raw produce for which the country is most renowned.

We have now another example of what can be done by colonial *manufacturers*. A great name in pastoral affairs, as most of our readers are aware, is W. B. Tooth. Mr. Tooth has initiated a grand enterprise, and has combined the pastoral and manufacturing industries so that they contribute to one result. The immense downs upon which the sheep are fed are indeed far distant from all markets. It was often a complaint that when fine stock was reared no use could be made of it, except to shear the wool and send it away. Modern science, coming to the aid of colonial enterprise has, however, shown that there are no bounds to the uses of our pastoral wealth, and that there is no limit to their application. To turn the sheep into money is the great affair with the colonial producer. The description of the manufactory, for such we are entitled to call it, by which preserved meat is prepared for the London market, is one of the most interesting which we have had to record. All the lumbering processes by which animal life is destroyed, all clumsy methods in the culinary department, and all hesitation and delay from the want of proper appliances in packing—all these seem to have vanished at the magic of enterprise and capital. We need not go through a description of the slaughtering process. Every particle there is preserved and turned to account. The several stages of the preparation show that the science of chemistry has been studied, and that it has been applied on an ascertained system; and that the expected results are therefore sure. The wool itself undergoes all the preparation common in the best shearing establishments, and will therefore be sent in a high state of fitness to the London market. The tallow and oil extracted are so purified as to have their own particular value. The result is, that meat-preserving, with the most perfect implements, and by all the facilities of labour, prepares the food with a scrupulous cleanliness and purity which it would be in vain to expect in any London market.

That which, however, particularly arrests our attention is the great division of labour, the variety of hands required, and the immense result consequently obtained. We see in looking through all the refinements of mechanism, the steam engine with its water wheels, its coppers, its baths, and all its various constructions to adapt it to the object to be attained. The establishment of Mr. Tooth already employs, it is said, 140 persons. This is in the immediate preparation alone.

It would be mere childish perverseness to dispute that Mr. Tooth is a manufacturer in Australia, or to say that the men employed are less manufacturers than those who are occupied at home in the industries of England, because they do not produce the precise article which is required for domestic consumption. It is one great advantage of their position that they are not running one another down by endless competition; but they are preparing an article required for the use of the whole world, which will be in request and demand wherever there is any great mass of human beings, and which time will rather raise than diminish in value. If, indeed, there be any diminution it will be in consequence of greater facilities in carrying on the manufacture, and certainly not in the decrease of the demand.

Mr. Tooth might indeed have promoted manufactures of another kind. He might have said, here we can grow cotton, and here we can set up mills and make cloth. He would have been told, perhaps, by merchants about him that they had abundance of cotton in stores for sale, and that there were millions of people already employed in this industry, whose skill was such that they were in the habit of producing an article at a price which would starve any colonial workman. He might, if perversely resolute upon making the country find its own stockings, have maintained that after all it was more patriotic that they should not send money to England, but that they should keep it at home and make their stockings themselves. Mr. Tooth, however, would not be likely to fall into any such delusion, because, in his accounts, so many thousand tins of preserved meat stand as a representative of what they will fetch in the London market, and are to him money, as if gold were counted out for him in his place of business in Australia. "Don't send away your gold"—such has been the cry of all those who have taught the doctrine of protection—"but keep your gold, and make your own clothes; produce what you can by any exercise of ingenuity; but don't employ the foreigner." Mr. Tooth, finding the foreigner in want of meat, and willing to give in return for it goods of greater perfection, prefers the exchange.

We are struck with amazement at the wonderful results of Providential government, for we have not yet given up that word. These vast plains, which no man has measured, and which, after fitful attempts at occupation, will become better understood and more effectively managed, will one day or other be covered with sheep and cattle. The growing millions of Europe requiring the soil which they till for corn, or for domestic pasture, find themselves often brought to the verge of destitution for the want of a supply of animal food. We are now at the very beginning of this great trade, in which a mere butcher could do nothing: his produce would be sold for a song. For the most part, the cattle spread over these interior regions would be comparatively useless but for this invention—this noble achievement—by which the pastures of Australia are made directly tributary to the welfare of the whole civilized world. The flocks kept in the proper balance, the numbers thinned at the very season of the year when this can be done with the most advantage, may go on to increase and multiply. Meat, however abundant it may be at any season of the year, can be preserved to all seasons and to all climates. Its value to-day will be its value next year, and thus a store of animal food, at price so moderate as to place it within reach of the humblest class, will be in the shop of every grocer and every dealer throughout Europe, reduced in cost, as all such articles are, by the immensity of the trade.

Thus we see a new industry fairly established, based upon capital and science, turning all the substances with which it has to deal to the best account, and preparing them in an incredibly short time to take their place among the realised wealth of the country. We see the mitigation of human suffering and the increase of domestic comfort. There will be joy at many a fireside, when it is found that the sheep and cattle grown on the plains of Australia have a flavour as high, and a taste as pure, as could be expected were they produced in an adjoining county. This result has not been attained without an enormous amount of personal labour and research. It has required a comparison of schemes in selecting the method, and ingenuity of device and skill in mechanical execution. We greatly rejoice on all accounts to find that it is so promising of ultimate success.

Mr. Sutherland has before him a somewhat difficult task in the effort he is making to reduce the expenditure in the Railway department. The only way of effecting this reduction without withdrawing some conveniences would be by reducing the number of hands,—and perhaps at some of the stations this may be possible;—but, at the same time, it is important not to reduce the staff below the amount which the public safety requires. Some economy in the number of employés would have been possible if from the first we had imitated the cheap management of some of the American railways, where the conductor, who sells and takes the tickets, travels with the train—a process easily performed where, from the construction of the carriages, he can pass from end to end of the whole train while it is in motion. This plan effects a saving in station-masters and in the consequent cost of station buildings. But, having adopted the English pattern, we must now abide by it.

It will not do to economise too much in the maintenance of the permanent way. It is a very costly procedure to allow a valuable plant like a railway to get into disrepair, apart from the risk involved of serious accident. The same remark applies to the supervision of the rolling-stock, which it is false economy to allow to get into bad order.

Presuming, therefore, that the railway-staff employed at the stations, and in works of maintenance, is not excessive, the only large margin for economy is to be found in the running of the trains, and Mr. Sutherland seems to have given a good deal of study to this matter from the revenue point of view, the result of which is the new arrangement he has proposed.

Whenever a new tax is hinted at in Parliament, the cry immediately is—reduce the expenditure. This is a work in respect of which the Government promised much, but the performance last session was not in proportion. When the people are told that railway extension must come to an end because the lines will not pay, and the country cannot bear further debt, the reply heard is that they ought to be worked more economically. Mr. Sutherland has been studying to meet the public demand in this respect—to save money, and to make money. But he no sooner announces his scheme than he finds that there are two sides to this question, as to most others. His great card is to withdraw the second through train on the main trunk lines, but it is against this very proposal that the principal complaints have been urged. Looking at the railway administration from a financial point of view, it is of course clear that the best way to make a profit is to get all the income possible with the least practicable outlay, to employ no more hands, and to suffer no more wear and tear than is necessary to get through the business that offers itself.

The passenger traffic on the main trunk lines is small. Every one who has travelled long distances must have noticed how slenderly occupied the carriages are, and how large a proportion the non-paying bears to the paying load. We have made our trunk lines for the most part alongside of the main roads. Before the lines were opened one coach a day used generally to take the passenger traffic. But no sooner is the locomotive available than we run two trains where before there was only one coach, though each train could comfortably take a dozen coach-loads. The population settled along the line has not in any case materially increased, and therefore the railway has no greater population to work upon than the coach had. But the increased convenience and facility of travelling, combined as it has been with a reduction in the fare, has stimulated movement. Many travel who did not travel before, while others travel oftener and further. But this increase has not been enough to furnish a paying load to two trains a day. By running only one train each way, Mr. Sutherland declares that he can do with one engine and one set of men what is now done by four. But this saving of expense involves a withdrawal of convenience to those who have been accustomed to enjoy it. Commercial men, both in the city and in the country, who like to travel by night and transact business in the day, have found the night trains a great convenience. It saves them time, and saves them expense, and often admits of their making a journey from which, under less favourable conditions, they would be deterred.

The proposed change too disarranges the established times of mail communication. The Minister found himself in this dilemma—that if he took off the night train, he must alter the present convenient hours for the delivery of letters, and also lengthen the course of post, while, if he took off the day-train, he would lose the greater part of his passenger traffic, as ladies, families, invalids, and pleasure-seekers could not travel by night. It is impossible to make the saving without inconveniencing somebody. The problem, therefore, is—is the saving worth the loss of convenience, and if it is, by what arrangement can the inconvenience be reduced to a minimum? In the evidence taken before the Select Committee last session the saving was roughly estimated at £10,000 a year. Later and more accurate calculations may probably have determined whether this estimate is above or below the mark. Mr. Sutherland has hinted that he may, perhaps, be able to solve the difficulty by starting the luggage trains in the evening, and making them carry the mails. This would be a somewhat slower mode of conveyance than at present, but the delay would probably not be many hours and it would meet a good deal of the objection that has been raised. If a passenger carriage were attached to each of these trains, those that wish to travel by night, would still be able to do so. It might be possible also, without much additional expense to the Post Office, to send a morning mail to all the railway townships, and, under such an arrangement, their correspondence would be carried on under more favourable conditions than at present. The Ministerial effort at economy should, at any rate, meet with the full consideration it deserves; and a Minister cannot do what he thinks to be right unless he is reasonably and fairly supported.

The argument that is urged with regard to the through traffic does not apply to the same extent to the suburban traffic. In the latter case there is a good opening for creating a paying and permanent business. There is the large population of the metropolis to work upon. Railway accommodation creates suburbs, and suburbs once created are never abandoned. They are a perpetual fountain of profit. It is policy, therefore, looking to the future to give every reasonable inducement to the citizens to live along the line of railway. A little present profit may be readily foregone for the sake of reaping a larger and constant harvest in the future.

Supreme Court.—In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge. This day, at 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions — Knox v. M'Donald and another, to be mentioned. Master's Office, at 10.30: Broughton v. Rodd and others, costs of defendant Graham; Donohue v. Seale, report on receiver's second account; Malcolm v. Harris, receiver's costs.

Excursion to Lithgow Valley.—Yesterday the Commander and officers of the Russian frigate Boyarin accepted the invitation of the hon. the Minister for Works to visit the Lithgow Valley, Zigzag, and other engineering works on the Great Western Railway. Mr. Sutherland also requested a number of officers in the Civil service and a few personal friends to accompany his Russian guests. Among the former were—Mr. John Whitton (the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways), Mr. E. O. Moriarty (Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers), Mr. Barnet (Colonial Architect), Mr. Rae (Under Secretary for Works), Captain Hixson (Harbour Master); and the party altogether numbered between thirty and forty persons. They left the Redfern terminus by a special train at 7 a.m., which was taken by Mr. R. Moody (the Traffic Manager) as far as Blacktown, where the up train was passed. On arriving at the Lapstone Hill Zigzag, the party left the carriage and had breakfast; at the Blue Mountains further refreshments were served; and the tourists partook of a substantial luncheon at the foot of the Lithgow Valley Zigzag, where they arrived shortly after 1 o'clock. The atmosphere was clear and cold, and the excursionists had an admirable opportunity of enjoying the wild mountain scenery through which they passed, as well as of viewing the Zigzag, which, of course, was the object of paramount interest. Ice half an inch thick was found on the waterholes at Lithgow Valley. The party started back early in the afternoon and arrived at the Sydney station a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The naval excursionists, more particularly, appeared to enjoy the trip, and they expressed their appreciation of the Minister's consideration by three hearty "hurrahs for Mr. Sutherland" as they left the station in one of the large railway omnibuses.

School of Design.—As will be seen by advertisement, the first meeting of the newly formed School of Design will be held, at the Mechanics' School of Arts, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Nattai.—A correspondent writes:—A musical and literary entertainment was given here, on Wednesday evening, June 29, by a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs, in aid of a fund for fencing the Church of England burying-ground at Mittagong. In spite of a bitter cold and windy night, there was a very good attendance. Mr. E. Joy, who had consented to take the chair, explained the object of the entertainment, and spoke in very warm and complimentary terms of the public spirit and praiseworthy exertions manifested on many previous occasions by the ladies and gentlemen who had prepared the entertainment. The programme, which was rather a long one, was well diversified, and all the pieces were creditably performed; at least, they were evidently heartily enjoyed, and (your correspondent thinks for the most part deservedly) warmly applauded by the audience.

Killed by a Fall.—The *Bathurst Times* of the 2nd instant reports that on the evening of Wednesday a man, named Hughes, was at Tindall's Hollow, making his way to the Main Camp (where he is employed as watchman) and, in endeavouring to find his way by a short cut, he fell over the bank of a creek on the Dirty Swamp Road. The bank is upwards of seventeen or eighteen feet deep, and it is supposed that he must have been stunned by the fall and unable to move, as, when he was discovered in the creek on Thursday, he was quite insensible. He was almost exhausted, and the stream of water was running over part of his body. He was immediately conveyed home, and Dr. Machattie, who was sent for, arrived from Bathurst as soon as possible. He found Hughes in a very low state, but he succeeded after some difficulty in restoring him to consciousness. We understand that death resulted from injuries to the spine and abdomen caused by the fall.

Baptist Church, Harris-street. — T anniversary sermons in connection with this pl of worship were preached on Sunday last. L evening the annual tea meeting was held in t church; after the tea, which was numerously attend a public meeting was held. The Rev. Allan W (pastor of the church) presided over and addressed t meeting. The treasurer (Mr. Knibbs), in making financial statement, stated that the debt on building had been reduced to about £5, but that t debt on the land still remained. The Sunday scho was reported to be increasing in usefulness, and the was a steady increase in the number of children w attended. The meeting was also addressed by t Rev. J. Voller, the Rev. D. Allen, the Rev. Burdett, the Rev. John M'Gibbon, LL.D., and t Rev. Mr. Shepherd. During the evening the ch sang several pieces of sacred music.

Independent City Mission Chapel.— Yesterday evening a tea meeting to commemorate t laying of the foundation stone of the above place worship, was held in the schoolroom beneath t chapel. A numerous company sat down to t Afterwards a public meeting was held in the chap when Mr. J. R. Linsley presided. After singing a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Pigeon (the pastor the church), Mr. J. J. Thorne stated that t immediate object of the meeting was to endeavour pay off a debt of £21, incurred for lighting and clea ng the church. He mentioned that the building ha been twice put up for sale, but that it h not been sold; and he said that a company of gentl men were now negotiating for its purchase, so that might still be retained for use as a mission chapel the object for which it had been built. The meeti was addressed by Mr. Roseby and the chairman. collection amounting to £9 was made during t evening. Messrs. T. and W. Pigeon gave variety the proceedings by singing two anthems. The mee ing was closed with the doxology and benediction.

St. Benedict's Young Men's Society.—T inaugural address to commemorate the formation this society was delivered last night, at St. Benedic schoolroom, by the Rev. J. Forrest, D.D., rector St. John's College. The Rev. Father Dwyer occupi the chair, and the following gentlemen were also pr sent on the platform:—Dr. Quinn (Bishop Bathurst), Dr. M'Alroy (the new Bishop of Albur Father Hicken, Father D'Arcy, and Father Fit patrick, while several leading lay members of t Church attended in the body of the hall. The mee ing was not so well attended as had been anticipate and the chairman, in adverting to this fact, said th he was rather taken aback to see so few members St. Benedict's present, especially after the urge desire he had observed on the part of the young m to form a society. He could, however, assure D Forrest that, however small the meeting, was quite sufficient to become the nucleus a grand society, which would vie wi the former association in usefulness, if the who heard the address would take the trouble inculcate its lessons in the minds of those who we associated with them. Dr. Forrest, who was loud applauded on rising, commenced his address expressing his regret at the paucity in the atten ance, and said that when the society was inaug rated some ten years ago, there was a mu larger meeting. He remembered upon more th one occasion, when such men as the late Hon. J. Plunkett, Sir Charles Nicholson, and Judge Fauc had addressed the members of the society, and wh Sir John and Lady Young attended. 'At that time crowded meeting could always be obtained, b "How were the mighty fallen." He hoped, howeve with the rev. chairman, that from those present t nucleus of an effective society would spri They were about, as it were, to inaugurate t society again, and he wished to draw the attention of i tending members to three or four subjects which wou be comprised amongst its objects, in order to show h success was to be obtained. The objects of t society were divisible into the religious, moral, a literary education of young men and women; and reference to the first, he believed that under t guidance of the Rev. Father Dwyer, and by a stri attention to the rules laid down, it could not fail be in a most prosperous condition. Coming to t literary advantages to be derived from the society, thought that the knowledge gained at school w nothing as compared with what could be obtain afterwards; but in seeking for that improvement a c tain line of conduct must be observed. He wou advise the young men when they were anxious to lea anything to stop saying "We want to kn something" and put their minds upon it, so tha they were really determined they would succeed, a the knowledge thus gained would be of perman use. But they must fix the object first, and bri attention and study to bear upon it until it was m tered. The great source from which informati could be derived was in reading good books, and attending lectures—he did not mean any oratori flights—but plain addresses which could be und stood by everybody. There was a great deal in co nection with the various trades which could be l tured upon in a common sense way, so that trad men might have opportunities of becoming convers with the reason of what they were doing. A la amount of knowledge could also be gained by t reading of books by good authors—poe as well as prose — for from the for a great deal of the history of p ages would be gained. There were many gentlem present who were fully competent to assist the soci in that way, and he recommended such a plan as o of the elements of success. He wished, in co clusion, to impress upon the meeting that the soci was intended for the good of all, not alone for young men, but for old and young alike, and therefore trusted that those present would endeavo to bring to future meetings all who were related them. He had noticed that in societies of a kind nature the women were, as a rule, excluded to certain extent, but he trusted it would not be so w them, but that they would endeavour by every me to make the society an honour to themselves and blessing to the community. The young men of colony would become the old men of the n generation, and if they wished to carry f ward the banner of progress, to insc upon it "Advance Australia," and to gu the liberties of those who would come after them, t must endeavour to gain that knowledge by wh power was imparted. Dr. Forrest, who introdu many amusing illustrations and similes during address, resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic plause. On the motion of Mr. Thomas Birkett (pr dent of the society), a cordial vote of thanks, acc panied by three cheers, was accorded to Dr. Forr and the meeting closed after a similar acknowle ment to Father Dwyer.

The Forthcoming Pedestrian Match. Reliable information is afforded to the effect that the preliminary conditions connected with the r ning match between Bird and Wheeler have b fulfilled on each side, and that an issue will certai be taken on Saturday next, at the Albert Grou Bird is doing his training at Newcastle, waited u by Baker of walking celebrity; Wheeler is under care of Mr. Dodd, whose experience in tending young Australian is said to be producing thoro fitness to meet the English champion. Whe has proved himself a stanch and fleet r ner, and with a start of 100 yards in a m there is a good deal of hesitation in speculating u the result of a contest that promises to be so cl It was said there would be a difficulty in getting use of the Albert Ground for the event, owing some offence given in remarks by Bird in the pavi some time ago, but it appears that the matter been settled by the acceptance of an apol Arrangements are being made for a series of athl sports as a supplement to the match.

Presentation.—In acknowledgment of t esteem and appreciation of the gratuitous servic Sergeant W. Cork as conductor, the members of band of the Volunteer Artillery assembled at his r dence, Glebe Point, on Saturday, to make a prese tion. An elegantly-prepared address was read, handed to him by band-sergeant J. Devlin, and Cork replied in terms that elicited the hearty ch of those present. A photograph of the group ha been taken by Mr. Alfred Brown (a member of band), they adjourned to the lawn and pl a choice selection of popular music. Toge with the address was presented a h some inkstand of decorated silver-work on emu egg. The egg lies horizontally on a ce stand, from which branch four feet of Doric pat terminating with gracefully-curled, fern leaves. each of the feet is perched a native bird. Th which is fitted upon a border of floreated silv surmounted by a black aboriginal holding a spe the right and a snake in the left hand. All the tails of this pretty design being finely executed work, which stands on a circular plank of pol tulip wood, forms a beautiful ornament.

Practical Benevolence.—A notice, re lished in this journal from the *Singleton Times* a or two ago, as to the miserable condition o aborigines in the Patrick's Plains district, ex such commiseration on the part of Mrs. Hobso this city, that she forwarded, through the Rev White, of the Presbyterian Church, Singleton, t blankets for the wretched creatures.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.—The Band of the 18th Royal Irish will perform the following programme in the Botanic Gardens this (Tuesday) afternoon, weather permitting, commencing at 3 p.m.:—March, "Journal," Streck; overture, "Le Domino Noir," Auber; waltz, "Il Bacio," Arditi; selection, "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer; quadrille, "Grand Duchesse," Strauss; galop, "Schneefall," Gibbon; God Save the Queen. M. Quin, bandmaster.

PUBLIC WHARF AT BALMAIN.—A meeting of the electors and landowners of the South Ward, Balmain, was held last evening in the Kent Hotel, Happy Valley, to devise means whereby a public wharf might be erected at the foot of Reynolds-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Stuart, who stated the objects of the meeting. He said that it had been called that an endeavour might be made to raise funds to assist the Municipal Council of Balmain in constructing a public wharf at the foot of Reynolds-street. He thought that the wharf could be erected at a cost of from £400 to £450. It was a matter of necessity that the South Ward of Balmain should have more means of communication. Its population was increasing, and it was the only ward in the borough that was without proper wharfage accommodation. The speaker further explained that the funds of the Corporation had been expended in keeping the streets of that and other wards in proper order, in guttering them, and in cutting the over-luxuriant grass from the side walks. A discussion here arose as to the extent, form, &c., of the proposed jetty. In reply to a question from a ratepayer, as to whether any calculation had been made of the probable cost of the undertaking, the chairman answered that a specification had been drawn up by Mr. Catt, late Council Clerk and Surveyor of the borough, in which the cost was set down at from £400 to £425, but in that case it would not be possible to have the approach to the proposed landing place the full width of Reynolds-street, viz., from fifty to sixty feet. It would have to be about 25 feet, which would easily admit of passage for carts. A resolution already written out was put forward by the chairman, which was to pledge the meeting to have the undertaking completed within six months from that time, but it was not carried. It came out in course of discussion that the Corporation would have to obtain leave from the Government to make the jetty. Some ratepayers were of opinion that a couple of years would elapse before it would be finished for use. Mr. Rankin believed that they would require to run the jetty out 800 feet—for which distance he did not think the Government would allow them to carry it. He stated that he would erect a wharf of which the ratepayers might have the use until the public one should be completed, which he did not think would be before the end of two years. He thought it would be a wise plan to get Mr. Moriarty's opinion as to the state of the bottom of that part of the harbour, situated at the foot of Reynolds-street, and the likely cost for the jetty, &c. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Innes,—"That this meeting pledges itself to support, by its contributions, the Municipal Council of Balmain in erecting a public wharf at the foot of Reynolds-street for the benefit of the South ward, and of the municipality in general." Mr. Vale seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A discussion took place as to the dimensions of the proposed work, which, it seemed to be the general opinion, should be mainly regulated by the amount of money which would be available for the purpose. On the motion of Mr. Fenton, it was resolved,—"That Messrs. J. Vale, Gibson, Stuart, Rankin, J. Reynolds, and Mossman be appointed a committee to carry out the intentions of the first resolution." It appeared that, by the efforts of the chairman, the sum of £90 had been already subscribed; and this, at the close of the meeting was increased by nearly £42. A resolution, that the meeting be adjourned till that day fortnight, was then passed; and the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BALMAIN.—A bazaar was commenced yesterday in the schoolroom attached to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Balmain. It will be open until Saturday next. The proceeds are to be devoted to pay off the debt which now remains on the convent of the Good Shepherd. The building was tastefully decorated with banners and foliage, and yesterday evening the band of the 18th Royal Irish enlivened the proceedings by playing a number of popular airs. The lady stallholders were busy in displaying their wares, including a large assortment of tasteful articles in embroidery, sewing, vases, ornaments, &c., to the visitors who before the day closed, filled the building to overflowing. A number of portraits were on view which are to be raffled. Conspicuous among them are portraits of the late Very Rev. J. J. Therry (crayon), and of the late Rev. J. Conway (in oil), the former by Devoy and latter by Noble. A new boat was among the exhibits. The Rev. P. Newman, who has the spiritual charge of the Balmain Church, was present, and also the Vicar-General, Dean Rigney, and the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

PROPOSED BRIDGE AT HINTON.—On Thursday evening (says Saturday's *Maitland Mercury*) a public meeting was held in the hall of the School of Arts, Hinton, for the purpose of considering the necessity of having a bridge across the Hunter at Hinton. There was a tolerably large attendance, about one hundred persons having been present, many of whom appeared to have come from a considerable distance. Mr. W. M. Christian occupied the chair. The chairman, in his introductory remarks, observed that they had been long talking about the necessity of having a bridge at Hinton, but hitherto they had made talking do; it was now high time they took some active steps in the matter. The first question for them to consider was whether they could get a sum of money placed on the Estimates sufficient to put up a bridge; he thought they were justly entitled to it. The punt, he believed, in former days had been let as high as £50 per month, and for every ton of produce that crossed then there were ten tons now. They could all bear him out about the difficulty of getting across the river in the punt with any kind of vehicle, especially one with springs, and he thought he need say no more to point out the necessity of having something done. He must ask them to decide whether they would make up their minds to ask for a bridge or a steam punt? The Rev. R. Boag said the necessity for some such improved mode of transit would be apparent to every observant eye. There would be many advantages from such a scheme, both to the produce growers and the produce dealers, as well as the people who reside further inland. Mr. B. Lee, M.L.A., had no hesitation in telling them that there was very small chance of the Parliament voting a sum of money like £30,000, which would be required at least for a bridge. If, however, they asked for the lesser sum that would be required to procure a steam ferry, he thought they would have very little difficulty in procuring it. The question then was whether they should take all that trouble in asking for a bridge, and then find it rejected by the House; they would then be in exactly the same state as they were at present. He thought they had better take a step that was likely to lead to success, and be content, for the present, with a steam ferry. Mr. C. E. Jaques was of quite a contrary opinion. When the Government had something like £360 per annum from the punt in the shape of fees, he thought that sum would be a very fair rate of interest for the £30,000 they required for a bridge. They had been for the last thirty years paying a sum of money for the present imperfect means of communication, which, if accummulated and invested, would have been amply sufficient to build them the bridge they required long ago. After some remarks from Mr. Hesp it was agreed that the time has now arrived when energetic action should be taken towards obtaining an improved mode of crossing the river at Hinton, and that a petition signed by the inhabitants of the district be presented to his Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, requesting that a sum of money be placed upon the estimates for 1871, to construct a bridge at Hinton ferry." A draft petition was adopted.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—John Cowan, in business in Newcastle, and a Lieutenant in the Volunteers, was on Thursday last arrested by inspector Harrison, charged with uttering a forged promissory note for £63 10s., at the Bank of Australasia. Inspector Harrison deposed: By virtue of the warrant produced, I apprehended the prisoner at 1 o'clock yesterday, in Hunter-street; I read the warrant, and he said that he had Trelevan's permission to sign his name to the promissory note; I asked him about the endorsement to the other promissory note produced, and whether the writer of it gave him permission to sign his name, and he said "No, that is a forgery: I wrote it, and I had no authority to write it; I was driven to it;" I said to him, "What Anderson's signature does that purport to be," and he said, "Mr. Anderson's, the publican, at the Crystal Palace." Mr. Capper applied for a remand of the case till Tuesday, for attendance of a material witness. Inspector Harrison said that there were several other charges of a similar nature against the prisoner. The Bench remanded the prisoner till Tuesday.

KEVEN PEAHEN.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the rooms, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—ADV.

SEVENTY-SEVEN crates earthenware for auction, this day.—Chas. Moore and Co. request the punctual attendance of the trade, to their unreserved sale, at their stores, 167, Pitt-street. Time 11 o'clock.—ADV.

SOUTHERN GOLD-FIELDS ELECTION.—Although the nomination at Adelong took place a fortnight ago, we are only just in possession of a statement of the proceedings; and that comes by way of Braidwood. The *Monitor* of the 1st instant reports that at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 20th ultimo, Mr. David Wilson, returning-officer for this district, arrived at the Court-house, and opened the proceedings at once. Mr. Brown, the district member, was present, and about thirty miners, and a few of the townspeople. After reading over the writ, Mr. Wilson called on Mr. W. N. Hatton to propose Mr. E. A. Baker, which he did in a very few words. He was seconded by Mr. Walter Wellington, who stated that no doubt the electors present would say with him that they had every confidence in Mr. Baker, having watched closely his career during the sitting of Parliament, and he felt great pleasure in seconding his nomination. The returning-officer then asked if any other members were to be proposed, and, receiving no reply, he then declared Mr. E. A. Baker the member elected to represent the mining interest of the Southern Gold-Fields. The whole proceedings did not last more than ten minutes, much to the disgust of some who were just wending their way to the Court-house. We have never heard why Mr. Lucas was not proposed. As regards Mr. G. M. Stephen, however, we believe that arrangements had been made by him for his nomination. The gentleman who was to propose him was, unfortunately, taken suddenly ill. Mr. Stephen, who was in Yass at the Quarter Sessions, was telegraphed to, but the telegrams did not reach him until too late, it being an hour or two after the nomination had taken place. We understand that there is likely to be some doubt about the legality of Mr. Baker's election, and that some of the law authorities in Sydney are of opinion that he cannot sit. If so, we shall have another election.

A BREAK DOWN.—An incident which caused some amusement to the bystanders occurred yesterday morning at the foot of Phillip-street. A number of sailors from the Challenger, who had received a holiday, landed at the Circular Quay, and being "on pleasure bent," made for the first omnibus stand, and engaged a 'bus, into which they unceremoniously bundled, quite disregarding the fact that the vehicle was only licensed to carry a certain number. Having "got under way," as they termed it, the 'bus was driven for a short distance up the street when the load proved too great a strain upon the springs, which gave way. The sailors, however, took the mishap in good part, and after dismounting started away in search of further adventure.

A MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A magisterial inquiry was held on the 27th ultimo (the *Maryborough Chronicle* reports) by the police magistrate, at the schoolhouse, Yengarie, touching the death of Elizabeth Gallacher, who was found dead in the bush near that place. The deceased, it appears, left her home at Yengarie with her baby, saying that she was going to see Mrs. Mills, the widow of the man lately drowned. On her way she met a man named Klein, who, in reply to an inquiry where her husband was, said that he was at Marshall's (the Mary River Hotel), on which she hurried on. Soon afterwards she was found by Thomas Donnelly, of Yengarie, about one hundred yards from this spot, dead, with her baby sleeping by her side. Dr. Brown, who attended the inquest, and who made a post-mortem examination, deposed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict in accordance therewith was returned.

SPORTING TRANSACTIONS.—The *Argus* of Thursday last states that the betting market on the two great handicap races for the ensuing season seems to be suffering from the prevailing depression. During the last few days the names of a few horses have been mentioned, but only for small amounts. Most of the money invested is on the double events, the large odds being a great temptation. For the Melbourne Cup the Duke of Montrose is first favourite, his price being now 100 to 8. Warrior is second in public estimation, and has been backed at 100 to 7; Sir John is at 100 to 6. Milesian is still firm at 100 to 5, Barbarian has advanced slightly, having been backed yesterday at 200 to 7. Palmerston and Detective are 100 to 2½. Valentine has been taken at 1000 to 15, and Lapwing at 100 to 1. Marksman was backed yesterday for the double event of Metropolitan and Cup at 1000 to 6; Tim Whiffler and Barbarian at 1000 to 5; Tim Whiffler and Pyrrhus, 1000 to 4; Barbarian and Sir John, and Tim Whiffler and Palmerston are at the same price, the Earl and Detective at 1000 to 3.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—For almost a lifetime the fame of Charles Mathews has been wafted across the waste of waters lying between Australia and the mother country—in fact, he has become almost a household word in connection with the stage. Australians who had never visited England became as anxious to see the evergreen comedian as they were to see his contemporary the late Charles Kean, until at length yielding to repeated solicitations, Mr. Mathews consented to do "the grand tour," at an age when few would have attempted it. The name of Mathews is as famous as any in the annals of the English stage. Charles Mathews the elder transmitted to his son a well earned reputation, and the latter has achieved one of still greater brilliancy, not merely as an actor but also as an author and an artist. He was originally intended for the Church, but chose to be an architect, and in this profession gave evidence of great taste and ability. To add to his architectural knowledge he visited Italy and other parts of Europe, in company with the Earl and Countess of Blessington, and appeared destined to take a high position amongst the members of his profession. Success in private theatricals are said to have led him to decide to take to the stage, and he accordingly appeared in a play written for the occasion, entitled "The Old and Young Stager," in which his father sustained a leading part. In 1838 Mr. Mathews, who was then married to Madame Vestris, became joint manager of the Olympic Theatre, and helped to render it the most popular place of amusement in London. A visit to America, which followed, proved immensely successful and secured for him a hearty welcome when he revisited the United States in 1858. As lessee of the Covent Garden, and subsequently of the Lyceum, where he suffered reverses, and resigned the cares of a manager to acquire increased reputation as an actor, whom rising aspirants for Thespian fame selected as a model. After devoting three years to giving entertainments entitled, "Mathews at Home," he proceeded to Paris in 1863, and made a great hit in "L'Anglais timide—his own version of "Cool as a Cucumber;" returning to London, he was as successful as ever in a line of characters in which he has no rival—light and eccentric comedy. When it was announced that he was about to visit Australia, a number of his influential admirers tendered him a farewell banquet which was attended by several of the nobility, together with many of the *literati*, &c., to the number of three hundred. A still more hearty tribute of respect was given by his theatrical brethren who volunteered their services for his benefit, and gave a varied performance in which every character was sustained by a "star," such a galaxy of talent never acted together before. Such are the leading features of the theatrical career of the distinguished actor who made his first appearance on the Sydney boards last evening. They may serve to introduce him to those who have never witnessed his performances. Many residents of this city have patronised them in London, and from actual experience can testify to their merit. Last night's entertainment commenced with an amusing trifle, "A Happy Pair," in which Miss Colville and Mr. Hoskins, rewarded by rounds of applause, whetted the appetite of the audience for the more important items of the programme. The first of these, the well-known comedy—"Used Up"—was chosen for Mr. Mathews' debut, and his appearance in it was the signal for long continued applause. No one not previously acquainted with the actor's history would believe that the jaunty step and clear voice were those of a man whose 67th birthday has passed. His performance of the part of Sir Charles Coldstream took the audience by surprise, and when the curtain fell he was enthusiastically recalled. The audience were not satisfied with the mere acknowledgments of their approval, but continued their plaudits for a lengthened period. "Platter v. Clatter" was still more successful, and the demonstrations of satisfaction lavished by the audience were such as were sufficient to stamp the merits of any actor with the approval of one of the largest houses ever seen within the walls of this theatre. The Australian actress, Miss Colville, together with Miss Stephenson, Messrs. Young, Burford, and Douglas, helped to ensure the success of the *debutante*, and give additional lustre to his world-wide fame. The same bill will be repeated this evening.

SHIP chandlers, plumbers, publicans, and others will do well to attend Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co.'s sale this day at 11.—ADV.

WE are requested to direct especial attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, of the balance of the cargo of fine congou teas, ex Minnie, also groceries, &c., at their rooms, commencing at 11.—ADV.

GROCERS, tobacconists, ironmongers, and others are reminded of Chas. Moore and Co.'s positive sale of oils, paper, pipes, iron pumps, &c., at their stores, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock. N.B.—The pumps will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

FURTHER ENGLISH NEWS.

VIA MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

INTELLIGENCE has been received that the Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill passed the House of Commons, but was thrown out by the House of Lords.

Charles Dickens died of paralysis, being attacked whilst at dinner at his own house on the 9th of June.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ORANGE.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

MR. Frost's horse Colonel, and Mr. Tarrant's mare Barmaid, started from Dubbo this morning at half-past 6. At Shepherd's Creek, twenty-seven miles from Orange, Colonel left Barmaid, and arrived at the winning post at 5, doing the distance, ninety-six miles, in ten hours and a half. The horse is not distressed. Barmaid has not yet arrived.

THE HASTINGS ELECTION.

WEST KEMPSEY, MONDAY.

The polling to-day for the above election, so far as the returns have come in, was as follows:—

	Dean.	Smith.
West Kempsey ..	166	87
Darkwater ..	106	48
Frederickton ..	79	13
Port Macquarie ..	489	217

Other returns are to come in.

A disturbance took place at Kempsey, occasioned by Mr. Poole, of Hampden Hall, pulling down the American flag.

MUDGEE.

MONDAY.

Proudfoot and party opened a splendid quartz reef at Cullenbone, between Gulgong and Mudgee, which has been christened the "Royal George." The specimens of gold and quartz from there are magnificent.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

A deputation from Deniliquin waited on the Hon. Charles Cowper to-day, with reference to the construction of a railway to Moama; he promised to lay the matter before his colleagues.

Business generally is quiet; feeding grains are rising.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Helen, barque, from Foo Chow Foo.

SAILED.—Esmeralda, French barque, for Sydney; Victor, barque, for Newcastle; at 5 p.m., City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

An influential committee has been formed to erect a monument over the grave of Father Smythe.

At the nomination for the vacancy at the Council to-day Mr. Neals was declared elected, there being no other candidate.

Six tenders have been received for the construction of the overland telegraph.

The mail brings news of the death of another close relative of Sir J. Fergusson.

The Governor received a telegram from the Telegraphic Construction Company approving of a proposal made by the late Government on the arrival of Captain Noel Osborn.

THE LATE MR. DISTRICT JUDGE CARY.

HENRY CARY, who for a number of years filled most important offices in the colony, died at his residence, Phillip-street, Sydney, on Thursday last, 30th June, aged 66 years. He had the reputation of being a man of rare learning; and, although he did not assume that prominent position which in the opinion of his friends he might have occupied without presumption, he has left behind him many evidences of his literary talents and industry.

Mr. Cary was educated in England; was a student in Worcester College, Oxford; and entered the University about the year 1823, at that time being nineteen years of age. It was in this year that he completed his prose translation of Homer's Odyssey, in two volumes octavo, copies of which have been recently presented to our Public Library. Mr. Cary, who was for some time a bursar, having taken his degree of M.A., entered upon his profession as a lawyer. He was called to the bar in November, 1827. While a law student he wrote and published a work on the Law of Juries. In 1828 he wrote and published a work on the Law of Partnership, which was favourably spoken of by Storey in his book on the same subject. In 1830 Mr. Cary edited a Commentary on the Tenures of Littleton, from the Harleiian manuscripts in the British Museum, by an unknown author who lived in the time of Coke. This work is spoken of as one furnishing evidence of great ability, and it has been recommended for publication by an eminent conveyancer. In the same year he edited Lord Lansdowne's Criminal Acts, with forms of indictment and evidence in support thereof. At the close of 1832, in consequence of a family bereavement and (as he used to say) in a fit of melancholy, he gave up the bar and studied for the ministry. The severe mental exercises in which he had engaged, and the little rest he had allowed himself, together with the sorrow which at this time pressed heavily on him in consequence of the death of his mother, produced indications of a malady of the brain, to which many men of more than ordinary energy and mental activity have succumbed. It was partly from considerations in regard to health that, in 1834, he assumed the clerical profession. On taking orders, he devoted his attention particularly for a time to Patristic Theology, and in 1836 he published an 8vo. volume, entitled "The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England illustrated from the Writings of the Fathers of the first three centuries." This was shortly followed by a pamphlet on the Apostolic Succession in the Church of England; and by another on "National Education," of which, it is said upon good authority, that he was a stanch and consistent advocate. This pamphlet was written at a time when the subject of education was agitating the public mind, and when it was being debated with as much earnestness as at the present time, although the advances in regard to national and non-sectarian schools were not so satisfactory as in our own day. Mr. Cary was appointed to a small cure at Oxford, where he edited Cave's Lives of the Fathers, in 4 volumes, 8vo.; The Works of Harris, the author of "Hermes;" Letters written during the Rebellion, from the Tanner manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, 2 volumes, 8vo. He also compiled and saw through the press the principal part of the second of the three volumes of the Bodleian Catalogue. To these he added the more laborious works of a lexicon to Sophocles, a lexicon to Herodotus, a literal translation of Herodotus and of the first volume of Plato's works in Bohn's edition. He also contributed a translation of Cyprian's Letter to the Library of the Fathers, edited by Dr. Pusey, Mr. Keble, and Mr. Newman.

The Rev. H. F. Cary, who was connected as Librarian with the British Museum, and who is more generally known as a translator of Dante, died in 1844. Three years afterwards his son (the late Henry Cary) published in two volumes, 8vo., a memoir of his father. Shortly afterwards he edited a volume of "English Poets" in continuation of those by Dr. Johnson; and a volume of Notices of early French Poets, both written by his father, and forming contributions to the old London Magazine.

The late Mr. District Judge Cary arrived in New South Wales about the year 1849. He performed the duties of minister, tutor, editor, and judge. Soon after his arrival in this colony, he was appointed to the living of St. Mark's, Alexandria. After discharging for a comparatively brief period the functions of a Christian minister in connection with the Church of England, where, in addition to his ministerial duties, he educated a limited number of pupils; he then removed to Windsor, where he also received young men for instruction, and there are no doubt many now filling useful and responsible positions in society who have received the light of knowledge from the scholar who has now dropped the torch and descended to the tomb. As an editor, in this colony, the late Mr. Cary is probably most generally known by his edition of our Colonial Statutes, his largest and latest publication. This work, which was published in parts and contains more than two thousand pages, is a classification in a very convenient form of the Statutes of New South Wales. It has greatly facilitated reference, and is of daily utility.

Much of the leisure time of the late Mr. Cary, from 1863 to 1867, was devoted to the compilation of a concordance to the Italian of Dante, on the plan of Mr. Clarke's concordance to Shakspeare, with, however, one very important addition, that of the English translation of each word. The year 1867, as our readers know, was remarkable for its floods, and all whose duty it was to travel during the rainy season suffered inconvenience. In that year Mr. Cary felt more than previously his failing vitality. As he remarked, the floods nearly "washed his Italian out of him." A considerable portion of his concordance, however, has been prepared for the Press. All the words, it is believed, have been extracted in alphabetical order. It would probably be difficult for any one else to take up the work where he has left it off; but should any competent Italian scholar be willing to continue the task, the material would probably be entrusted to him.

Mr. Cary resumed the legal profession about the year 1855, but found the duties too arduous, and a year or two afterwards he was appointed Master in Equity. In October, 1861, he accepted the office of District Court Judge for the Western District, also from considerations in regard to health. This last appointment he held until a few months ago, when, after leave of absence, he resigned in consequence of his continued and increasing indisposition.

Mr. Cary married, in England, a lady whose maiden name was Dawson. His wife joined him in this colony. She died ten or eleven years ago, and was buried at Liverpool. There were born to them two sons, both of whom survive: one is in H.M. Customs and the other is following the legal profession.

In the last hours of his life Mr. Cary became perplexed in regard to a matter of faith. It was evident to his friends that his mind had become greatly enfeebled. His latest thoughts in regard to theology were completely at variance with his previous life and teaching. For some time his mental powers had been much weakened. This is observable in the official correspondence between him and Mr. District Judge Josephson, who some months ago succeeded to his office. His letters show an absence of the severe logic which is said to have characterised his preaching, and of the exactness which marks his legal productions, as well as of accurate memory and recollection. Mr. Cary had been attended by the Rev. Canon Allwood, but he mentioned to one or two of his friends that he thought it would be a relief to him if he could make confession according to the practice of the Roman Catholic Church. They did not dissuade him from that course, regarding the matter as of little consequence in his then state of mind. They were inclined rather to regard any relief thus obtained to the mind as something akin to the effect of an anodyne upon the body. Accordingly the late Mr. Cary sent for the Rev. S. A. Sheehy, to whom he made confession according to the formula of the Roman Catholic Church, into which Church he was received; and his remains were laid on Saturday last in the Roman Catholic burial ground at Petersham.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11, Teas, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, and Sundries.
J. SOLOMON.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Saddles, Harness, Whips, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Beer Engines, Spirit Fountains, Clipper Ketch "Peahen," Waggonette, Wire, Silver Steel, Galvanized Buckets, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep.
G. HURLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes, Drapery, Slops, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Earthenware, Pumps, Castor and Salad Oils, Paper, Pipes, &c.
BENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.
GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
WELLS AND JAMES.—At Struth's Wharf, at 10, Hay.
W. HOPKINS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
F. FIERCE.—At 102, William-street, at 11, Good-will, Fixtures, Show-glasses, Gas Fittings, Jams, Butter, Flour, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Building Materials, Office Furniture; at half-past 11, Clothing, Drapery, Books, Tobacco, Watches, &c.
LISTER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 10, Household Furniture; at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

YET ANOTHER SUICIDE IN VICTORIA.—The *M. A. Mail* reports that a most lamentable case of suicide, by taking strychnine, took place at Pleasant Creek, on the 26th June. A man named Alfred Dickenson, formerly a storekeeper, went into Naples' coffee and pie shop, not far from his own place of business, and said he had just taken a shilling's worth of strychnine, as he was tired of his life. He then asked for a cup of coffee. The keeper of the shop was alarmed at his manner, but did not think he was in earnest, and, seeing Mr. Reading pass at the time, called him in. Mr. Reading found Dickenson ejaculating some prayers, the tenor of which was, "The Lord have mercy on a self-murderer." He also said, "I have just taken a shilling's worth of strychnine; I was tired of my life." Medical aid was at once procured, but all efforts were futile, and he died about half-past 10 o'clock in much pain, the symptoms in every way confirming his statement that strychnine was the cause. A wife and four children are left to mourn his death.

HEWITT'S PROPOSED MATCH AGAINST TIME.—The Melbourne *Argus* contains the following:—"We have seen a telegram from Sydney stating that a well-known sporting man of that city offers to lay £500 to £250 that Hewitt cannot run 300 yards in 30½ seconds, and £250 even that he cannot do the distance in 31 seconds; the race to come off at Sydney."

THE MELBOURNE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The Oriental Bank clerk, W. H. Daniels (says the *Argus*), who was charged with embezzling £1010 belonging to the Bank Corporation, was brought before the City Bench yesterday. It was shown that the money had been paid to the prisoner as a deposit, and that he had never paid the money into the bank, but had taken his passage to California under an assumed name, and was to sail the day after his arrest. When arrested £930 was found in his possession. It was urged for the defence that the prisoner could not be charged with embezzling the money, as it had never been in the possession of the bank. The prisoner was committed for trial, bail allowed in two sureties of £150 each.

TRICHINÆ.—We take the following from the *Louisville Courier* of the 18th April:—"Four persons were killed by eating meat in which there were some trichinæ, in Ballard county, last week. The stomach of one of them has been sent to this city for examination. The facts of the case are about as follows:—The victims were a German family named Heydaker. It seems a ham was purchased, of which Mr. and Mrs. Heydaker and two of the children ate considerable quantities in a raw state. Soon after, Mr. Heydaker was taken sick, and Dr. J. S. Sea was called in. The doctor did not at first discover anything alarming about the symptoms, but the patient grew worse until Wednesday evening, when he died. In the meantime Mrs. Heydaker became ill with similar symptoms. Drs. Jewett and Smith were called in for consultation, but none of them were familiar with the symptoms, nor could afford relief. On Friday Mrs. Heydaker died, and on Saturday the two little children who had eaten of the pork died a similar death to that which had taken away the father and mother. Thus four persons in all were poisoned by one fatal meal. The two children—a girl and a boy—were aged respectively about seven and two years old. One little girl, of an intermediate age—probably about five years old—who did not eat the meat, had not been taken sick at last accounts. From all the circumstances attending the deaths, the physicians are of opinion that they were occasioned by trichinæ. The pork, which it is supposed contained the trichinæ, was raised in Ballard county, and cured in the usual manner.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—ADV.

RANDOM NOTES BY A WANDERING REPORTER.

THE RAIL AND THE ROAD.

IT was a fine morning in June, the wind was blowing freshly from the West, and although the sun was shining brightly, suspicious-looking clouds were sailing swiftly overhead, giving token that a heavy shower was not improbable. The morning air was sharp and keen and the dew hung heavy on the grass, when a traveller might be seen descending the steep hill which leads to the —— station. He was—but there—that is enough, or else you will fancy that I have been copying the first page of one of James's novels. Let it suffice to say that I got into the train, I met the usual style of railway passengers. There was the baby, of course, the baby that will cry, and which, though corporeally small, has the lungs of a giant, and makes his cry heard from one end of the train to the other, over the roar of the steam, the beat of the engine, and the rattle of the wheels, and making the elderly gentleman, who knows not babies, fairly gnash his teeth in anguish. If that baby could only be made to roar before a life insurance board he would be accepted at once at the lowest possible premium. There was also the young lady with the portfolio of music, who is to be seen in every train whichever way it is going. There seems to be this particular feature in music lessons that young ladies living up the line go down the line to receive them, and those living down the line go upwards to take instruction. No man is a prophet in his own country, and I suppose that no musical instructor is considered a proficient by his neighbours. Then there was the young man with the incipient moustache, perpetually twiddling it between his fingers in the vain hope of attracting attention to it; and there was also the stout lady with the multitudinous parcels, which she can never count right, and who rushes about appealing to everybody who looks like an official, and who winds up invariably with "Don't tell me," and who at the last moment is pushed *nolens volens* into the carriage just as the train is about to start, and who fires off parting shots all round through the window of the locked door. There was the pragmatical gentleman who understands everything and explains in his own way and to his own perfect satisfaction, but not always to the comprehension of his hearers; and there was the political gentleman who settled everything at once in the most conclusive manner.

One by one, however, these dropped off, until I was left almost alone, and I was able to enjoy the scenery of the Blue Mountains, the giant hills standing out in the distance, blue and sharply defined in the crisp wintry air, the dark gullies dipping down into what seems to me to be unfathomable depths, the rank growth in them making them appear more sombre and mysterious than they really are; and then, as Mount Victoria is approached, the first glance that is obtained down into the Vale of Clywd, with the rugged bluff-faced mountains of Hassan's Walls overhanging it, as if sternly keeping guard against any invasion of the peaceful spot below; and then the full view down into the vale, with the rugged broken foreground of rocks, on the very verge of which the train seems to be passing; all these have been already fully described. Grand scenes, which for stern and natural grandeur are not to be surpassed by any in the older countries, about which tourists rave so much. I visited Govett's Leap some months ago with a gentleman who had just returned to the colony after a visit to England. I asked him what he thought of it, and his reply was—"When in England, I went all the way to Scotland to see the Trosacks, which I was told was the finest sight in the three kingdoms; well, you might put the Trosacks down there"—pointing to the abyss below—"and you would not be able to see where it was."

The traveller does not get as good an opportunity as might be desired of seeing the Lithgow Valley Zigzag, whilst he is in the train. It is only by looking upwards as he is passing along the third or lowest line that he can get any idea of the stupenduous character of the works over which he has been whirled, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. By looking on the other side of the gully, down which he has come, he can, however, form some kind of a notion of the vast natural difficulties which had to be overcome; and of the engineering skill which devised, and of the practical ability which carried out the work. Some of the finest masonry work in the colony is to be found on this zigzag, both as regards the viaducts and the tunnels. With respect to the latter, the short tunnel on the second line of the descent is a perfect work of art. It is built oviform and on a curve, and every stone fits as true as if it had grown into its place, the lines running along in that graceful regularity that is so noticeable in walking at the bends of a well built ship.

At Bowenfels I was left entirely alone to do the balance of my journey to Wallerawang. The train arrived with praiseworthy regularity, and then I was thrown entirely on my own resources. It was 3 o'clock. I had had breakfast at 8, and I had been whisked along for six hours through the appetite-sharpening winter air. No house was in sight, save the residence of the station-master, and hungry as I might be I could not throw myself upon his tender mercies. It was as bad as being turned adrift in a desert, and my chagrin at my ill fate was not removed when a railway official, in answer to my inquiry, informed me that the nearest hostelry was *only* two miles and a half distant. I had some thought of imitating the example of the London professional pauper, and of sitting me down on the station step, and chalking in front of me the legend "I am starving;" but the natural enterprise which is the distinguishing feature of my character came to my assistance and saved me from this last sad resource. Taking heart of grace I shouldered my valise and did the two miles and a half like a man. The meal I made when at last after many delays which brought me at times to the very verge of despair, is, to use the language of some of the most popular and the most read writers of the day—I mean newspaper reporters—"more easily imagined than described."

I had now a few hours of rest before me. The mail train leaves Sydney at 5 p.m., and reaches Wallerawang shortly after 11 p.m., but it is usually 1 a.m. before it reaches the two and a half-mile public-house. This you will say is rather an extraordinary feature in mail travelling; but on the night in question, the coach was kept within a few minutes of an hour as one of the passengers informed me, at the Wallerawang Post-office. Of course I do not know what the Postmaster's duties are. He may require that time to perform them. I only mention the fact. Thus, by the time the horses had been put in and the passengers had had their supper, it was half-past 1 a.m. before a start was finally made. If you do not know what a coaching station is, let me inform you, that what with the coach being brought out to start for the station, the arrival of the country mail, the continual shifting about of grooms, passengers, hangers on, and others who throng such places, sleep is denied to any but the most heavy-headed and most somnolently disposed, and, as I am not of these but am a remarkably light sleeper, I took a smoke by the fireside in preference to making myself feverish by trying to do that which I knew I should not accomplish—go to sleep. But, instead of sitting up, I would have taken a week's lease of the bed to have prepared myself for what I was about to undergo, had I had the least suspicion of what was before me.

The night was black as Erebus. A fine rain commenced falling about midnight, and was now drifting along before a fierce, piercing, westerly wind, which struck you as sharply as if charged with a thousand icicles. Terrible tales of difficulty and disaster had been poured into my ears. Doubts whether the coach would be able to get over this place, or to pass at the other, were expressed with many head shakings, and, altogether, the prospect was anything but encouraging. For a bit we bumped and thumped along on a hard road, and then we came upon the soft stuff, and the horses could do no more than walk; and oh, the ploughing and rolling and jolting, now going on one side into what seemed an abyss which threw the coach nearly off its centre of gravity, then going down both wheels together by way of change, and then the jerk as the horses with a plunge extricated the vehicle. At last we came to a halt, the coachman informing us confidentially of his suspicion that he was "off the track." One of the lanterns was taken out, and coachey went on a voyage of discovery for the missing track. For myself, I had not the slightest wonder at his missing the track; my only surprise was, however he managed to keep it for five minutes successively, seeing the state of the bush (half-covered with water), the darkness of the night, and the beating of the rain, which was driven with blinding force into his face by the fierce and howling wind. As to the road, by which I mean the cleared track dignified by that name by officials, that had been given up as hopeless some weeks ago by coach, cart, and dray, bush tracks offering the only possible prospect of getting along, a prospect not always of the most hopeful character—"for," as the coachman observed to me, "you see, we makes a new track and clears away the saplings and dead timber, and thinks we're all right. Well, the teams they come along, sees our track, goes on it, and down they go." He meant that they got bogged. "Then they digs theirselves out"—by which is to be understood that the teamsters dig out a track for the wheels of their vehicles. "Then I comes along at night, and knows nothing of this. I takes the track I made, and, in course, down I goes." This was a standing ground of complaint with our coachman, and the language in which he apostrophised teams and teamsters was as remarkable for its force and energy as it was for its lack of politeness.

After a time we came to a "bad place," and were requested to walk for a space. And so we descended. I walked over the bad place, which meant going up to the ankles in mud or water and in mud and water. To be sure the coachman told us to take the lamp from the back of the coach, the better to pick our road; but the lamp was monopolised by a stout passenger with a large poncho; and his obese form, aided by the massive folds of his outer covering, utterly prevented any rays of light from falling to the lot of those who with me walked in Indian file behind him in the very blindest of trustfulness that he would not land us in a slough of despond.

And so we worked on and on, till day broke, when we made somewhat more progress, ultimately reaching Cudgegong at 1 p.m. Fancy this successful feat of mail coach travelling in this advanced age—50 miles in 12 hours! And the only miracle is that we ever did it at all, and that the thing is done day after day without accident and loss of life. I may have spoken lightly of all this, but I can assure you, in all honesty, that it is anything but a joke to travellers. The Mudgee road is, I believe, in a worse state than any road in the colony, and if Cobb and Co. had not steady and experienced coachmen to drive on it, and excellent horses to drag their coaches through the series of bogs which by courtesy is termed a road, the mail traffic would be even more precarious than it is, and many a sensational paragraph of accidents and disaster would be furnished to the newspapers of Sydney and Mudgee.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£261	1	4
Gin	32	2	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	3	11	11
Whisky	89	0	0
Rum	297	0	9
Perfumed spirits	1	6	11
Wine	98	19	1
Tobacco and snuff	82	0	0
Cigars	32	11	4
Tea	527	12	6
Coffee and chicory	50	0	0
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Dried fruits	12	6	9
Hops	17	17	6
Rice	13	18	0
Opium	46	6	3
Pilotage	50	4	0
Dues	1	0	0
Ad valorem	439	9	4
Total	£2154	7	9

Two cargoes of sugar arrived to-day—the Australind, from Mauritius, with 9297 bags; and the East Lothian, from Takao, with 5750 baskets and 500 bags.

The 4th of the month has passed off without any noticeable occurrence, certainly without anything to justify the apprehensions expressed for some weeks past. The soundness of trade has been already well tested, and with results favourable to the trading community; and as private telegrams received by the mail are of a favourable character, an improvement in business is expected to take place after the delivery of the incoming mail. Breadstuffs were in good trade demand during the day, prices firm at Saturday's quotations. In brandies we note an inquiry for Hennessy's pale, in wood. Small sales of quarters have been made at 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10½d. Martell's dark is extremely dull. Sugars are quiet; both cargoes to hand to-day are for the Sugar Company. No business was done in teas; the balance of the Minnie's cargo will be offered by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to-morrow.

Messrs. Want and Simpson report the sale of the Gidgenbella station on the Castlereagh to Mr. W. Wilberforce Fraser, with 2200 head of cattle, mixed, at £5 5s. 6d. per head.

The Hero (s.) brings Melbourne papers to the 2nd. We take the following from the *Argus* of the 1st instant:—

Business in the import markets has not been noted for much activity during the day. We observe, however, a steady trade demand for merchandise, at well supported rates. Breadstuffs are moved off freely at £11 2s 6d to £11 7s 6d for flour, according to quantity, and the trade demand experienced continues to improve. Wheat is very firm at 4s 11d to 5s 1d. It is much inquired for, but there is very little coming forward. A line of 1000 bushels rather soft wheat was sold at 4s 10½d. By auction 4s 9½d to 4s 11½d was realised for good, and as much as 5s 2½d for superior samples; and a town brand of flour was sold immediately after the public sale at £11. Oats have been offering more freely, and 3s 5d has been more readily accepted. A parcel of 500 bags was cleared off at the figure named; we, however, still continue to quote up to 3s 6d, at which trade parcels are disposed of. There is not much doing in maize in the absence of supplies; quotations stand at 4s 5d to 4s 6d. Good teas meet with a fair inquiry, and trade parcels to a fair extent have been disposed of at 1s 9d; there is a good business doing, though the sales effected are not large. Woolpacks are disposed of at 5s 6d. Kerosene oil is somewhat quiet; there is, however, some demand springing up for export to Adelaide, the market there having been run quite bare of stock; and we understand that in consequence the shipment of 10,000 cases per Chattanooga, expected daily to arrive, will almost entirely be kept there, notwithstanding it was fully expected at one time that a considerable portion would find its way here. Quotations for parcels stand at 2s 7d. In liquids, we hear of sales of Whitbread's stout at £5 12s 6d.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—It seems to be the fashion in Paris to talk of small-pox as the reigning epidemic, though the statistics of public health do not show any reason for alarm. However that may be, a French paper relates a most heartless advantage taken of one sufferer from this shocking disease. M. de C., suffering from small-pox, was lying well covered over by three blankets and an eider-down quilt by the express orders of his doctor, it being most desirable to produce a violent action of the skin. The result was obtained and all going on well, when in came a respectably dressed individual, who, with the greatest politeness, thus addressed the sick man:—"Sir, pray do not move; I know the least exertion would be fatal to you; tell me quickly where your money and jewels are." "What, wretch! my jewels and money?" "Do not move; you are surely aware how dangerous an illness this is." . . . "Go out, or I shall call for help." "You will not, for if you do I shall throw the window wide open; a draught of air will kill you, or at all events, disfigure you considerably. Ah! here is your watch. That's right. Now your money." "Rascal!" "Don't stir, or beware of the open window! Come, where is this drawer?" "In that desk," murmured the poor invalid. "Very well, you are reasonable. I should be sorry to increase the danger of your state. I wish you a speedy recovery, and so take my leave."

REVIEW.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

The Strange and Wonderful History of Mother Shipton, plainly setting forth her Prodigious Birth, Life, Death, and Burial. With an Exact Collection of all her famous Prophecies, more complete than ever yet before Published, and Large Explanations showing how they have all along been Fulfilled to this very Year. Licensed according to Order. Conyers, Fetter-lane, 1686. (Reprinted, Pearson, 1870.)

An old Guide to Knaresborough, after telling its readers that Mother Shipton was born near the famous Dropping Well, about the year 1488, adds that what are called her prophecies were still credited in the neighbourhood—and safely concludes by saying that "they are stated to have been delivered to the Abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in the manuscripts in Lord P——s's family." The manuscripts would, doubtless, be as hard to find as Lord P——s, but, we suppose, these prophecies are to be taken as part of what is, or is not, contained in them. It is a matter for some surprise that Mother Shipton's sayings are still held in any regard along the banks of the Nidd, but that a reprint in 1870 of an edition nearly two centuries old should be thought "worth while" is very strange. Nevertheless, here it is, with the wood engravings printed from the original wood-blocks, as Mr. Pearson informs us, and with the edition limited by him to 250 copies. The biography is certainly in great part apocryphal. The details are occasionally dirtier than anything in Eulenspiegel, or in Von der Hagen's Narrenbuch, without any of the fun. The style, if such a thing can be said to have a style, is in its phraseology, that of the last century; and there is nothing to be learnt from it worth the time devoted to its perusal,—save in a single instance. We may easily learn, for example, how witches or prophets were made in the periods when such articles were manufactured. It is at least probable that Ursula Southiel would never have been promoted to the office and dignity of prophetess but that her maiden name sounded like Soothwell, under which form it is given by her biographers. When Tobias Shipton walked with Ursula at eventide over the Long Flat, or in the glades of Hay Park, or sat with her in the shade of the Plumpton Rocks, or of Grimbald Craig, he little thought how famous, or infamous, the little Knaresborough lass would become in future days; but Ursula seems to have offended her contemporaries, and one result has been that her name and history have been perverted, or invented. She is made an ill-formed imp, with Satan himself for her father, and, strangely enough, with a firm friend in an Abbot of Beverley, who must have been on better terms with the devil than was altogether creditable to a good Christian. Dame Shipton, living in the early Tudor times, had just foresight enough to know what would happen down to the times of the various editions of her alleged forecastings. The Abbot who first took them down in writing must have been a liberal-minded man to have thanked her for what she prophesied concerning the Reformation. The latest soothsaying in the collection refers to Cromwell and the Restoration; but some judicious editor has added one or two prophecies so exceedingly obscure that to the end of time a man may say, great events remain yet to be performed, for Mother Shipton's "woman with one eye" has not yet "trod in many men's blood up to the knee."

From the earliest days in England prophets have been lively and prosperous, but yet a little liable not to see as far as they professed to do. Merlin himself never thought of what Glastonbury would become. In days not so prehistoric as those of Merlin, people looked for prophecies from the pulpits, and no wonder that the profession was followed by villagers, more of whom came to the stake than to permanent honour. Scarcely any of the prominent incidents in the lives of our early kings happened without some pre-allusion to it in sermons. The death of Rufus and the murder of the second Edward are among the events which are said to have been darkly hinted at in the pulpits before they actually occurred. A monk of Gloucester dreamed that the Lord had pledged himself to overthrow a royal oppressor; and the day before Rufus fell Fulchered preached about arrows being prepared for the ungodly. Orleton, of Hereford, was nearly as prophetic touching what should befall the monarch who perished so miserably at Berkley Castle, and long after this time the pulpits were looked to for oracles, in delivering of which they were rivalled by old women in villages.

In post-reformation times the "prophecies" in pulpits and prognosticators out of them kept the souls and bodies of men in continual irritation. The first alarmed their hearers by forecastings of horrors to come, if signs of the present times meant anything at all. The second went much further, and often, with the craftiness of disturbers, suggested crimes, which weaker people felt themselves constrained to look for, if not to commit. The prognosticators took in hand the arms, crests, colours of livery, and other things pertaining to nobility or gentlemanship, and saw the future in them, just as a modern gipsy does when she looks at a hand after her own has been crossed by a sixpence. When these soothsayers began to study the emblazonment of Queen Elizabeth herself, it was thought high time to check a practice which had a tendency towards insurrection. The plague was mildly but effectually dealt with. A fine of ten pounds (equal to fifty now) and a year's imprisonment visited a first offence. If this had no good effect the prognosticator was stripped of all he possessed; and if he then went a half-naked beggar and roared forth his views of futurity in the Wilderness, he got such a whipping for his pains that death were a luxury to it.

History reveals to us the fact that, in spite of worse penalties than these, some women were rather vain of than horrified at the character of "prophetess" being ascribed to them. Some tried their tongues in secret whisperings; others had sayings attributed to them which were purely imaginary. Historical events, more or less old, were said to have been foretold by women like Ursula Southiel, who was far beyond the power of declining the responsibility thus laid on her. We can, however, very well understand why prophecies like those attributed to Mother Shipton gained the popularity they did among the common people at the close of the seventeenth century. Those people were the readier to believe that results of which they were aware had been foretold years before their causes existed, because a belief in foreseeing consequences yet to ensue was then held by intellectual men, who were ignorant of any present wherefore for such consequence. Sir George Mackenzie, whom the Covenanters were so ready to call by the term "the bloodthirsty," maintained, in more than one of his elaborately learned works, that power of prophecy was the highest perfection of human nature, that it belonged to the soul, or was at least conferred upon it on extraordinary occasions. His argument was that if men kept their souls pure, these would be endowed with foresight, of which prophecy is, of course, but the expression. This was only saying, in other words, that the nearer a man was to God the more likely he was to share in God's excellencies.

Sir George may be said to have founded the literature of dream-books, for which books there is still a large sale by vendors who laugh at, and live by, the purchasers. Sir George would not recognise prophetic dreams as extraordinary revelations, but as the natural products of a rational soul. If English kitchens understood these terms, they who dwell therein would take Sir George for their patron and protector. That he knew of the 1686 edition of the Shipton Prophecies, we can hardly doubt. As little can we doubt that, whatever he may have thought of the old Yorkshire nymph of the Well, he would have shared Hobbes's opinion with regard to all vulgar witches and their craft: "For as for witches," says Hobbes in the "Leviathan," "I think not that their witchcraft is any real power, but yet that they are justly punished for the false belief they have that they can do such mischief, joined with their purpose to do it if they can; their trade being nearer to a new religion than to a craft or science." That men of eminence once believed in their craft, that is their "strength;" and that England had prophets who could tell the issue of its exercise, is at least partly proved by a letter in the Cottonian MSS. (Nero, B. vii, 5) from a Duke of Milan to a King of England, in which the former requests that a certain English soothsayer, or a certain book of divination, said to exist in England, might forthwith be sent to him, as he was suffering from some exercise of witchcraft. The want of dates in this matter prevents us from assigning to it its proper chronological position. Finally, if Mother Shipton be perfectly valueless, in a literary and historical sense, the volume here reprinted belongs both to history and literature. One of the most perfect libraries that ever had witchcraft and prophecies for its subjects was the one got together with much care, by the late Mr. Ashpitel. He has some ardent followers still, whose shelves bear every sort of illustration, from the Witch of Endor down to poor Ursula Shipton.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—The St. John's (New Brunswick) *Telegraph* of the 18th of March describes an extraordinary phenomenon which took place in the harbour of that city on the previous day. Early in the morning, just before the commencement of a snowstorm, while the wind was rising so as to be heard within doors, it tells us that a strange noise, similar to that accompanying the earthquake on the 22nd of October last, was heard by the residents near the harbour. The storms of the autumn and winter, it seems, have done very great damage, carrying away the breakwater in one part, throwing down buildings from their foundations, and washing away land. This strange noise, therefore, caused much consternation, and roused many from their beds. They found a startling change had taken place in the appearance of the land and wharfs:—"The tide was nearly down, and though it was quite dark, it could be seen that the old ferry, which should be several feet above water, had vanished. Messrs. Littlehale and Coram's wharf had nearly disappeared. It had been piled with deals, and that part of the wharf on which the deals were did not break down as though the bottom on which it rested had been washed out, as at first supposed; but a piece about twenty feet by seventy broke off and settled squarely down into the water, and the whole mass, with the top of the wharf beneath and the deals remaining upon it, floated away into the harbour, where it was picked up yesterday by Mr. James Stackhouse and his men. A frontage, several hundred feet in extent, running from the line of the demolished wharf towards the breakwater, has gone down, leaving a steep embankment, and less than 100 feet from it, into the harbour, in the place where the old ferry landing was. On this spot soundings were made last night, and where the old ballast or reefer was the day before rising above the water eight feet, were found six fathoms of water, showing that even so near the shore as that the bottom had settled just 32 feet. Near where the portion of the wharf settled away, or where a moderately-sized vessel used to ground at low water, there is now between six and seven fathoms at low tide. One of Messrs. Adams's buoys, moored about four or five hundred feet from the shore, had disappeared; and last evening, when the tide was at its lowest level, the current was just showing a ripple over the top of it. As the tides rise and fall about 30 feet in St. John's harbour, and the chain of this buoy had several fathoms of scope, it may be inferred that the bottom sank as much as nine or ten fathoms at this point." So far as could be ascertained, the *Telegraph* adds, this subsidence took place over an area of about three acres.

A Duel in a Desert.—The French papers contain an account of a difficulty which recently took place in the Algerian desert, between a civilian and a lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, in consequence of some insulting remarks which the former had made about the Empress Eugenie. A column of soldiers from Laghouat had been for two weeks in pursuit of a large number of Arabian marauders, and was encamped on the burning hot sand, having no other perspective than the endless horizon. Suddenly a spahi, covered with dust, arrived with the mail from France. Universal joy! Unfortunately, the news was of a very grave character. The officers along the whole line engage in an animated conversation about the political situation in France. A civilian who was present raised his voice and attacked the Emperor and Empress personally. General indignation among the officers. "Sir," exclaimed a young lieutenant, "it is not my mission to defend here my sovereign, but I shall never allow outrageous remarks to be made in my presence about a lady, whether she is present or absent. If we were not in front of the troops I should have already pulled your ears." The civilian repeated his offensive remarks. "That is enough," said the officer, rising and advancing toward the civilian; "look at the uniform which I wear, and if you want to know my name, here is my card, which will tell you where to send your seconds to." He then boxed the civilian's ears, and walked away. Five minutes afterwards the duel took place. After a few rapid passages, the lieutenant wounded his adversary. When the champion of the Empress returned he was received by his comrades with shouts of *Vive l'Impératrice!* and in the evening all the officers went to the quarters of the lieutenant in order to congratulate him on what had been done. The *Pays*, which contains this account, says, in an article signed by Paul de Cassagnac, the great duellist: "We regret not to have been in the place of this officer, and we express to him our admiration and jealousy."

The Speaker's Commentary.—The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says:—"The long-expected Speaker's Commentary is coming out at last in octavo volumes. The Pentateuch will appear during the present year. Genesis has been done by the Bishop of Ely. The first nineteen chapters of Exodus, Job, and the Epistles of St. Peter and Jude, by Canon Cook; the remainder of Exodus and Leviticus, by the Rev. Samuel Clark; and Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Joshua, by the Rev. T. E. Espin, Rector of Wallasey. The Rev. Bishop of Bath and Wells has done Judges, Ruth, and Samuel; Professor Rawlinson, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. The Psalms are done by the Dean of Wells; Proverbs, by the Rev. E. H. Plumtre; Ecclesiastes, by the Rev. W. T. Bullock, secretary to the "S.P.G.;" the Song of Solomon, by the Rev. T. L. Kingsbury; Isaiah, by Dr. Kay; Jeremiah, by Canon Payne Smith; Daniel, by Archdeacon Rose; Ezekiel, by Dr. Currey; the minor Prophets, by the Bishop of St. David's, Prebendary Huxtable, Prof. Gandell, Rev. F. Meyrick, and Rev. W. Drake. Matthew and Mark have been done by the Archbishop of York and Dean Mansel jointly; Luke, by Archdeacon Jones; John, Canon Westcott; the Acts, by the Bishop of Chester; the Romans, by Dr. Gifford; the Corinthians, by Professor Evans and Rev. J. Waite; Galatians, by Dean Howson; Philippians, by Dean Jeremie; Ephesians, Colossians, Thessalonians, and Philemon by Professor Lightfoot, Canon Westcott, and Dr. Bensen jointly; the pastoral epistles by the Bishop of London; the Hebrews by Canon Kay; the Epistle of St. John, by the Bishop of Derry; St. James, by Dr. Scott; and the Revelations, by Archdeacon Lee. All parties are represented in this undertaking, but not the extreme of any party, except Canon Payne Smith be reckoned an extreme Low Churchman. Dean Stanley and Dr. Pusey, though both Biblical scholars, have no part in the work. The editor is Canon Cook, but the plan of the work was settled by a committee, consisting of the two English Archbishops, and the Bishops of London, Landaff, Gloucester and Bristol, and Chester, Lord Lyttelton, the Speaker, Mr. Walpole, and the Dean of Lincoln. During the progress of the work the editor consulted with the Archbishop of York and the Regius Professors of Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge. The authorised version of 1611 has been reprinted without alteration, but notes will give corrections and amended readings. The comment will be chiefly explanatory, presenting in a concise and readable form the results of learned investigations, carried on in this and other countries during the last half century. When a fuller discussion of difficult passages or important subjects is necessary, it will be placed at the end of the chapter or of the volume."

Method in His Madness.—The relatives of that eccentric old miser who died in New York not long since after devising that his property should be appropriated in aid of the liquidation of the debt of the United States, have instituted proceedings in the Surrogate's Court to prove him to have been of unsound mind at the time his singular will was made. The testimony thus far is little calculated to verify the insanity theory, but rather to demonstrate a certain shrewd eccentricity. It was said by one witness that he was afraid of thieves and mistook a cat with vigorous lungs for a robber. Considering the character of the neighbourhood there is nothing strange in such a misconception. As another proof, it was stated that on buying a pair of little girl's shoes he insisted on having a pair of soles put on them before wearing. Considering the flimsy manner in which children's shoes are manufactured for sale, this looks a wise sanitary precaution rather than proof of aberration of mind. But then relatives who have long indulged in "great expectations" upon the demise of their miserly kinsman may be pardoned if they do make any effort to secure an inheritance which would revert to them in the regular course had there been no "last will and testament."

A Study of the Nude.—Thomas Doyle, aged 38, described as a labourer and as having no home, was charged, at the London Police Court, under the following peculiar circumstances:—On Tuesday night, the 19th April, about 10 o'clock, the attention of John Frost, a city policeman, was called to the prisoner, who was at the end of Mitre-court, Cheapside, and surrounded by a crowd. On going there the officer found the prisoner completely naked, and that he had, according to his own account, thrown his clothes over London Bridge in consequence of their being dirty. Mitre-court has no thoroughfare, and the officer, to get him to the police-station, had to take off part of his own uniform and put it on him. At the station he said he had come from Liverpool. In answer to the charge the prisoner said his clothes were dirty, and he threw them over the bridge. The Lord Mayor declined to believe his story, and said it was incredible that a naked man could walk from London-bridge to Cheapside without being seen by a policeman. Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, asked the prisoner which bridge it was, to which he replied that he only knew the bridge had lamps. The Lord Mayor said he could not send him to prison without ordering him a flogging, and he was unwilling to do that. He requested the officer to take him to the City of London Union.

The Book of the Lady.—The *New York Tribune* says:—Miss Alie H. Jameson has been appointed a notary public at Marshalltown, Iowa. When she administers oaths and holds out the book to be kissed, we hope no mistake will be made."

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CARTER'S CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
R. T. CARTER (formerly of the firm of John Hill and Co., and late of Lawson and Carter) begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has taken those extensive premises, No. 404, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Telegraph Office, where he intends to remove as soon as alterations and improvements are completed. Address, until further notice, 15, Jamison-street.

WANTED, to buy Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Sewing Machines, Table Linen, and Household Furniture, of every description. Parties breaking up housekeeping, or removing from the colony, wishing to avoid the publicity of an auction sale, will find the undersigned willing to purchase, for cash, the whole or any part of their furniture.
N.B.—Parties removing from large to smaller houses having surplus or unsuitable furniture, carpets, &c., will find the undersigned ready to purchase or make exchanges for the same.
Hardy Brothers,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to Let out on Hire, 1000 Chairs and 50 Horsehair Couches, at low rates.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE,
253, George-street.
E. ZUCCANI and CO.
invite an inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
of
DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE,
GILT CHIMNEY and TOILET GLASSES,
which they are selling at reduced prices, to make room for goods to arrive and manufacturing on the premises. Great variety of Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads, Horsehair, Coir, and Pulu Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Down, and Feather Pillows, at prices to defy competition.

CHIMNEY GLASSES.
Oval Landscape, Oval-shaped and Straight Side, all sizes; and a large assortment of
TOILET GLASSES.

CHAIRS.
American chairs, cane and wood seat, various patterns, in case.

TO THE TRADE.—Dining table expanders, from 8 feet to 20 feet; rosewood, oak, walnut, and mahogany veneers.

Note the address—253, George-street, Sydney.

MATTRESSES, Palliasses, Horsehair, Pulu, Fibre, Flock, and Flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES carefully Cleaned and Remade. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

FULL-SIZED BEDSTEADS, 21s; palliasses to fit, 17s; mattresses, 17s. H. D. COCKBURN, Pitt-st.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson," £8 10s, the most perfect machine ever introduced into the colonies. It will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given to each purchaser, without charge.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING MACHINES for domestic use; price £3 5s and upwards. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

HAND SEWING-MACHINES.
The "HOME" Shuttle is the most simple, compact, durable, complete, and cheapest Lock-stitch MACHINE in the world, and WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Price, complete with fittings, £4 10s.
The "COMMON SENSE" is a chain-stitch Machine, simple, durable, and reliable.
Price, complete with fittings, £3.
These machines are packed in strong cases and sent, with full directions for use, to any part of the country.
Sole Agents for Australia—
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated family Sewing Machine, price £8. Hebblewhite, 482, George-st.

THE NEW KEROSENE LAMP burns without a chimney, and gives as much light as two chimney lamps. There is no light equal for brilliancy, safety, or economy. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR.. Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Warren's superfine
Steven's superfine.
LAUNCESTON FLOUR.. Emerald Mills superfine
Carrick Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.. Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT .. Adelaide
Launceston
Mount Gambier.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

LEA AND PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the Foreign Markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.
Wholesale and for export by the proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents—MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—Grateful and Comforting.—The Civil Service Gazette remarks: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

G. BENCRAFT and CO.'S Superior Victorian OATMEAL. Sole agents, W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

CHESHIRE and North Wilts CHEESE, Muscatel Raisins, half-boxes; and Jordan Almonds ex Windsor Castle.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

HART'S, Bowman's, Galloway, and Clark's, and Field's Superfine Adelaide; also, Households and Bathurst and Californian superfine Flour.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

NEW Californian Flour on SALE, in quarter-sacks. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 130, Pitt-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Meteor, in chests, halves, and boxes. New season. Chapman and Co., Pitt-street.

SODA CRYSTALS to land ex Christiana Thompson. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

LIQUORICE, Seedless Raisins, Ground Cassia. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, COIR FIBRE, tapioca, sago, white and black pepper, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, rice; Manila, Java, and Peaberry coffee. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Circular Head and Warrnambool, now landing. BROWN and SON, Corporation Wharf.

P. M'CARROLL'S LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb
Hind quarter mutton ..	2½d	Fore quarter of beef ..	1½d
Fore ditto ditto ..	1½d	Spice beef ..	6d
By whole or half sheep	2d	Round beef, cooked ..	6d
Mutton chops ..	2½d	German sausage ..	4d
Rump steaks ..	3½d	Black pudding ..	3d
Beef steaks ..	2d	Beef sausages ..	1½d
Boiling beef ..	2d	Pork ditto ..	4d
Corn beef ..	1½d	Legs of pork ..	5d
Ribs of roasting beef ..	2½d	Loins of pork ..	6d
Sirloin ditto ..	3d	Veal ..	4d
Hind quarter of beef ..	2d	Ox tongues	2s each.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds. DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, out of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine.
GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire bricks, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

PLASTER, American and English; Portland Cement, &c. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st., nr. Bathurst-st.

100,000 FEET Oregon FLOORING, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET colonial hardwood, cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

CEMENT.—White, Brother's, well-known brand. J. R. CATTELL and CO., 129, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—The TIMBER of two Weatherboard Houses. P. M'MAHON, 75, William-street.

FOR DAMP WALLS—BRYANT'S impermeable COMPOSITION, 115, Bathurst-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HALL'S BLASTING POWDER on SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

PAINT Oils, Turps, Paints of various colours, Glue, Paint and Whitewash Brushes, Colza Oil in wood and drums, on SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

WHITBREAD and CO.'S EXPORT LONDON STOUT AND ALE.—Messrs. WHITBREAD and CO. are ready to supply merchants and shippers with the Autumn Brewings of their EXPORT STOUT and EXPORT XX ALE, at the following prices and terms:—Export Stout, £4 per hogshead, casks included, delivered free on board in London; Export XX Ale, £4 4s. per hogshead, casks included, delivered free on board in London. Cash, one month from date of invoice, less 5 per cent. discount. Messrs. Whitbread and Co. recommend that orders for export should be shipped between 1st November and 1st May.—Brewery, Chiswell-street, London, E.C.

BASS' No. 3 ALE, in barrels and half-hogsheads, for private families. HAZELAND and CO., Lime-st.

BRANDY.—Hennessy's Pale, in quarter-casks and cases. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

RUM, 30 o.p.; hogsheads and quarter-casks. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FOR SALE, Nails, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Glue, Tools, Saws, Keys, Grindstones, cheap. SMITH, 36, Park-st.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS,
New and Rare Plants,
Fruit Trees, &c.
General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One-guinea collection vegetable seeds, sufficient for season's supply, in case, 21s.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve splendid varieties, 3s, 4s and 6s, post free. Catalogues free on application.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Ryegrass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clovers. Norway oats expected shortly.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (Duke of Edinburgh, from N.Z.); Ashleaf Kidney and Silverskin Seed Potatoes, from Hobart Town, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY TENDER,
The SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
Established, 1857.
TENDERS are invited in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, Mr. John Bell, for the purchase for CASH, of the Business, Stock-in-trade, Medicines, Medical Works, Medicine Chests, &c., of the old established Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy.
The business is supported by the leading Homœopathic medical practitioners in the Australian Colonies.
The stock of books comprises all the latest works on Homœopathy. The medicines, which include all the newest remedies, were selected with the greatest care by the late proprietor, and have since been carefully examined by Drs. Brereton and Hartmann, who have kindly consented to bear testimony as to their quality and efficacy.
The gross amount of receipts for the year 1869 amounted to over £1800.
The stock, books, &c., are ready for examination at the Pharmacy, and Mr. T. H. Johnson will be in attendance from 4 to 5 p.m. to give any further information that may be required.
Tenders to be delivered on or before the 1st AUGUST next.
N.B. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Addressed to the Executrix in the Estate of the late John Bell.

FOR SALE, a first-class Country STORE, in one of the most prosperous districts in the colony. Principals will only be treated with.
Apply between 10 and 12 to-day to A. G., at Blow's Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney.

MILK and GREEN-GROCERY BUSINESS for SALE, in the heart of Sydney, and low rent. Immediate application is necessary as the present owner is leaving the colony. This is an opportunity that very seldom offers, and will be sold a bargain. Apply C. H. MAY, Estate, House, and Business Agent, 169, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, Tobacconist and Fancy BUSINESS, well situated in a leading thoroughfare; present proprietor's time being fully occupied in other business. Apply T. SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For immediate DISPOSAL, an old established Prescribing and Retail BUSINESS, in Queensland, near the Gold-fields. Incoming small. Bona fide concern. For particulars apply to Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL.—For immediate DISPOSAL, a lucrative, unopposed country practice, with appointments. Application to be made to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

SALE.—Snug, convenient HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, garden, plenty of water, next Alderman Munro's, Wellington-street, near Station, Newtown. Terms, very easy. Mr. BURROWS, op. University, Newtown Road.

FOR SALE, the Farm of FRESHFIELD, near Camden, containing 1200 acres of well grassed and watered land, with house, fencing, and many other improvements. Part of the purchase money may remain secured on the farm at fair interest.
GILFILLAN and CO.
Macquarie-place, 1st July.

FOR SALE, Brick COTTAGE, 5 rooms, cooking stove, bath, pump good water. J. Hill, Waterloo Post-O.

FOR SALE, cheap, a three-roomed COTTAGE, nearly new. All particulars Newtown Labour Office.

FOR SALE, Balmain, CHELSEA COTTAGE, Hose king-street, 8 rooms, kitchen, and garden, cheap.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, a choice Block 14 ACRES. PEEK and FRERICHS, 273, George-street.

LAND, for SALE, adjoining Burwood Hotel, frontage 250 feet, depth 200 feet. R. HAWKINS, Burwood.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

PAIR Horses, Light Express Waggon and Harness, £40 the lot; new Buggy, £20. GIBSON.

SADDLES and HARNESS.—GIBSON'S is the cheapest house in Sydney. 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

OMNIBUS for SALE, very light, and in good order; carries 16. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Hooded BUGGY, Horse, and Harness, £50 the lot. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, three Pairs Carriage HORSES, greys, bays, and browns. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME BAROUCHE, splendid pair Horses, and Harness, the prettiest equipage in town; price £200. GIBSON.

HANDSOME Slide-seat Hooded BUGGY, with extension top, a bargain. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

FOUR Good Second-hand BUGGIES, very cheap; new Spring Van, £15; Cart, £10. GIBSON.

HORSE, Dray, and Harness, £20, ton trial anywhere; Horse, Van, and Harness, £25, any trial; Horse, Spring-cart, and Harness, £20; Horse, Buggy, and Harness, £30. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand LANDAU cheap. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

QUIET Bay HORSE for SALE. ROBINSON'S, Bathurst-street, near Shalvey's Hotel.

FOR SALE, a handsome Bay HORSE, fast in saddle or harness. 108, Cumberland-street.

FOR SALE, first-class Family CARRIAGE with harness; also, one-horse hooded phaeton, new and second-hand carts, buggies, &c. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street. Successor to E. Arthur.

HORSES, BUGGIES, for SALE and HIRE, at Norfolk's Livery Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

FOR SALE, two useful Buggy HORSES, 5 and 6 years. Norfolk's Commission Stables, Castlereagh-st.

TWO nuggetty Cart HORSES, Druitt-street or sand trial, £8 and £12 each. S. Knight, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a Bay PONY, 5 years old, quiet to ride and go in harness. Apply Mr. FEHRENBACH, 146, Woolloomooloo-street.

WELL-BRED HORSE for SALE, fast in saddle and harness, warranted sound. Apply JAMES NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street.

FIRST-CLASS Double-seated BUGGY, with brake, lamps, and Harness, £30; handsome Dogcart, £30; double-seated Buggy, £18; new Spring-cart and Harness, £14; single-seat Buggy, £20. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy HORSES, 15 hands, good steppers and well matched; both ride well, £25 pair; handsome Chesnut Buggy Horse, £15; Grey Horse, good buggy horse for a journey, £10. S. KNIGHT.

UPSTANDING Chesnut HORSE, Phaeton and Buggy Horse, £20; good Buggy Cob, £6, S. Knight.

QUIET HORSE, double-seated Buggy, and Harness, £25 lot; Horse, new Spring-cart, and Harness, £20.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £12 lot; useful Horse, £6. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-st.

HORSE, Harness, and Van or Dray wanted. Henry Priestly, 53, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a good Town HORSE, with saddle and bridle; price, £4. BARKER'S, 85, Sussex-street.

SPRING-CARTS.—Spring-carts of every description, cheapest in Sydney. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Boy's PONY, £3 10s., saddle and harness Horse, £5. T. and W. Clare, 156, Pitt-street.

A FIRST-CLASS SPRING-CART, for SALE. Apply to JAMES CLARK, Botany Road.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Horses from Illawarra.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by W. Budd, Esq., of Kiama, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A really handsome bay mare, 5 years old, perfectly broken to saddle, and got by Alderman. Also,
A chestnut horse, broken to saddle.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 young horses, broken to light and heavy harness.

Weight-carrying Cob.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Chestnut cob, good in all his paces, excellent goer, and a thorough hackney.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

GEORGE KISS will hold his Annual Sale of Thoroughbred Horses during the Spring Meeting at Randwick.
Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, 1st July.

Well-known Horse, the Property of C. Parbury, Esq.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Alfred Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Mr. Parbury's well-known and highly-bred horse "Discount."
"Discount" is thoroughly broken to saddle and harness (single and double), and is known to be one of the most stylish horses in Sydney.
Will be sold in consequence of Mr. Parbury's departure from the colony.

Horses, broken to saddle and harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Several superior horses, broken to saddle and light harness. Also,
Some heavy draught.

First-class Saddle Horse, and Saddle and Bridle.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A chestnut gelding, perfect in saddle, and very handsome.

Heavy Draught Colts.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by David Morrice, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2.30,
12 head superior heavy draught (unbroken) colts.
☞ The Auctioneers can confidently recommend the above as being thoroughly adapted for the purpose stated.

Opening Sale of Blood Horses.

DAWSON and CO. beg to notify that they will hold a sale of thoroughbred horses during the Spring Meeting at Randwick, when will be offered horses from the Studs of

Charles Reynolds, Esq., Tocal
Sir W. Macarthur, Camden Park
Alexander Bowman, Esq., Oaklands
Messrs. A. and W. Busby, Cassilis
Andrew Town, Esq., Richmond
R. R. Bligh, Esq., Bega
And others.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Samuel Ferguson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
600 prime fat sheep, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Ferguson, Esq., junior, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at his Yards Annandale, at half-past 3 o'clock sharp,
40 head of very superior paddock-fed cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. A. Adams, Esq., of Gimmerei, to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
P.S.—Buyers are earnestly requested to attend this sale, as these cattle are from his noted station Welbon, and have always commanded a high price in Maitland.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Hungerford, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
101 head of prime fat cattle, in lots (paddock-fed).

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from George Rouse, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at his Yards, Western Road, at half-past 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cows, in lots.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c. Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Mr. A. W. M'Minn to sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street South, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at 12 o'clock,
(500) Five hundred very prime paddock-fed fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

St. Mary's, South Creek.

ELLIS and CO. are instructed by Mr. J. J. Conlan to sell by auction, at Byrnes's Yards, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July,
20 head quiet paddock-fed fat cows, 5 springers.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, &c.
At Depot.
Butter, bacon, cheese, eggs, oranges, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, Maize, Pumpkins, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

Oaten Hay, Oaten Hay, ex Dandenong.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, on Strath's Wharf, at 10 o'clock,
120 128's oaten hay, in lots.

WILLIAM HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, &c. Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, at 10 o'clock,
A large quantity of household furniture. At 11 o'clock, unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson, pawnbroker, Parramatta-street.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The whole of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. John Benson, junior, pawnbroker, of 78, Parramatta-street, as previously advertised in HERALD of 25th and 29th July.

At 11 o'clock,
Building Materials, Office Furniture, &c.

At half-past 11,
Clothing, Books, Tobacco, Cloths, Drapery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.

BURWOOD.

On WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lumsdaine, Burwood.

Handsome and useful Household Furniture and Effects, comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM.
Brilliant-toned Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard; elegant Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, Loo Table, Whatnots and Devonports, Brussels Carpet, richly-carved Pier Glass, Chiffonieres, valuable Oil Paintings, Engravings, Vases, &c.
DINING-ROOM.
Telescope and Side Tables, hair-seated Couch and Chairs, Sideboard, Bookcase, Easy Chair, Oilcloth, richly-cut Glass, Cutlery, Electro-plated Ware, Pier Glass, Dinner Service, China, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Elegant Brass and Rosewood Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, handsome Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, neat Washstands and Sets, Towel Horses, Toilet Glasses, Matting, Clothes Press, &c.
Also the usual requisites for kitchen purposes.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Ronald to sell by public auction, as above,
The whole of her valuable household furniture, &c.
Also, handsome phaeton, nearly new.
Terms, cash.

The HOUSE, &c., for SALE, or to LET. Apply to the Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

To Confectioners, Dealers, Pastrycooks, and others.

On the premises, No. 102, William-street.

The Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Glasses, Gas Fittings, &c., of that old-established Confectionery Business.

F. PIERCE has received instructions from Mr. King (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Without the slightest reserve,
The goodwill, fixtures, gas-fittings, household furniture, show glasses, weights and scales, tools of trade, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on a large business. Also,
His large and varied stock of confectionery; jams, in kegs and tins; 7 kegs of butter, flour, ammonia, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, July 11th.

On the Premises, corner of Kent and Argyle streets.

THE LORD NELSON HOTEL.

S. LEVIN has received instructions from Mr. J. Henwood (who is compelled to dispose of his interest in the above old-established and well-known Hotel, on account of his having entered into business engagements which will necessitate his removing to Merimbula) to sell by auction, on MONDAY, July 11th, on the above premises, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The lease, licence, goodwill, fittings, also the household furniture.

Further particulars will appear in a few days.

WEDNESDAY, July 6th.

On the Premises, 41, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

Substantial Household Furniture and Effects,
Comprising

Horsehair Couches
H.B. and Cane-seated Chairs
Chiffoniere Tables
Brussels Carpets, Chests of Drawers
Pier and Toilet Glasses
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Hair Mattresses, Washstands
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, on the above premises, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

On TUESDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

20 Cases Superior London-made Gents' Saddles
Gig and Buggy Harness, Whips, &c.

☞ AT THE RISK OF THE SHIPPERS.

For Imperative Unreserved Sale.

To Saddlers, Livery Stable Proprietors, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock prompt.

A&S in diamond.
20 cases superior saddles, harness, whips, &c., viz.:
36-37—2 cases, each 12, gents' super full-shaft hogskin saddles, No. 1
38-39—2 ditto, each 12, ditto ditto, ditto, No. 2
40-41—2 ditto, each 12, gents' hogskin full-shaft stock saddles, No. 3
42-43—2 cases, each 12, gents' all-hogskin half-shaft stock saddles, No. 2½
44 to 46—3 ditto, each 12, gents' super hunting saddles, roll cantle, No. 1621
47 to 49—3 ditto, each 12, gents' imitation hogskin saddles, Nos. 53 and 46
50 to 53—4 ditto silver-plated and G.S. gig and buggy harness, with best buckles, &c., &c.
54-55—2 ditto gents' riding and driving whips, stirrup irons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

3 Cases Superior Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Gut and Whalebone, &c.; Ivory, Pearl, Bone, Tortoise, Plated, and Fancy Handles.

To Saddlers, Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock.
3 cases ladies' and gents.' fancy riding whips.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870.
Household Furniture and Effects.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, at 11 o'clock,
Bedding, bedsteads, chairs, tables, dining-room suite, mattresses, sundries, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

On THURSDAY, July 7th, at 11 o'clock.

For Unreserved Sale,
China, Glass, and Earthenware.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, at 11 o'clock,
60 packages china, glass, and earthenware, including a quantity opened up goods.
Also,
17 packages china and earthenware, damaged by sea water.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, 7th instant.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes.
Of various celebrated Manufacturers, now landing, in splendid condition.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia,
Invoices of new and seasonable goods, now landing ex various late arrivals, in

Gents'
Ladies'
Girls' and
Children's

boots and shoes. These invoices will be found to comprise nearly every line required by the trade for this season.

Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 5th July.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Tea, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcel of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

FINE CONGOU TEAS.

In Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes.

The Balance of the Cargo of the Minnie, from Foochow.

For positive Sale by Auction.
Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Brown and Co.

On TUESDAY, 5th July.
⁂ These Teas include an assortment of good medium to fine Congous; samples may be obtained any time prior to the sale.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of superior new season's congous ex Minnie.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of the ship Borrowdale.
Eleme Raisins, Stower's Pickles.

On account of ship Rifleman.
Stower's Pickles.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Borrowdale, more or less damaged and broken,
13 boxes Eleme raisins
10 cases Stower's pickles, each 3 dozen.
Ex Rifleman, more or less broken and stained,
7 cases Stower's pickles, each 3 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Sultana Raisins, Stower's Sauces.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Borrowdale,
37 boxes Sultana raisins, more or less damaged by sea water
8 cases, each 5 dozen, Stower's half-pint Australian sauces
2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, stained.
Terms at sale.

Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Most important and extensive Sale by Auction.
The entire Cargo of the River Boyne, just arrived from Mauritius.

5062 Bags
Finest White Crystals and Counter Sugars
Straw Crystals and finest Yellow Counters
Rich Yellow Grainy Counters, and
Fine Bright Ration.

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

To Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the River Boyne, consisting of 5062 bags finest Mauritius sugars, embracing a splendid assortment.

Samples will be on view at the Sale Rooms prior to day of sale.
Terms liberal.

Howard's Quinine.

To Chemists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Howard's sulphate of quinine.
Terms at sale.

To Chemists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases refined Epsom salts, 7 lb. boxes
10 ditto bicarb. soda, 1 and 2 oz. packets
4 ditto finest Jamaica arrowroot, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins
10 cases ½ pint castor oil
4 cases ozonized cod liver oil
4 cases Field's night lights
1 case jujubes, pink and yellow, in 7 lb. tins
2 cases refined liquorice, 7 lb. tins
2 cases sugar candy, in 6 boxes
1 case 50 oz. bottles quinine pelletiers, and 50 oz. strychnine.
Terms at sale.

Beer Engines, Spirit Fountains, &c.

A small Invoice of superior articles, just landed.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of the best London goods (latest styles).
Particulars at sale.

Waggonette.

A Handsome Light Vehicle for a Family.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,
A superior waggonette, for one horse (light and roomy).
Terms, cash.

FENCING WIRE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,
180 coils No. 4 black wire.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

Galvanized Iron Buckets.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 dozen galvanized iron buckets.
Terms at sale.

To Boiler Makers, Engineers, Founders, and others.

SILVER STEEL,
Just landed from one of the best
Houses in Sheffield.

For Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases silver steel, from 1½ to inch, (octagon and round.)
Terms at sale.

Superfine Flour.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock,
80 bags flour
Bulk at rooms.
Terms, cash.

CLIPPER KETCH PEAHEN,
well known in the Brisbane Water Trade.

Now lying at Cox and Co.'s wharf for inspection.

For Positive Sale in a Trust Estate.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 5th, at 3 o'clock,
The fast-sailing ketch Peahen, of 30 tons burthen, now profitably engaged in the coasting trade, and well adapted for the South Sea Islands.
Full particulars, and
Terms at sale.

Fine White Crystal Sugars
Fine Straw ditto, Yellows, and Rations.

The only parcel in small mats.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
986 bags Mauritius sugars, comprising
White crystals
Yellow ditto and counters
Browns and rations.
Terms liberal.

Oilmen's Stores.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, July 6th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
320 packages oilmen's stores.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes
Drapery, &c.

THIS DAY, July 5.

In an assigned estate.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
9 trunks boots and shoes, assorted men's, women's, and children's.
Also,
39—1 trunk, 50 pairs, children's memel boots
46—1 ditto, 78 ditto, 10 to 13 memel boots.
Also,
9 cases drapery, comprising clothing, blankets, dress stuffs, hosiery, haberdashery, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, July 5,
WEDNESDAY, July 6.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Windsor Castle, and Cathays,
64 packages new and seasonable drapery, clothing, calicoes, flannels, hosiery, &c.

Particulars in future issue.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WEDNESDAY, July 6th.

To close a consignment account.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
4012—1 case, 150 pieces mole trousers, Dove U
4014—1 case, 150 ditto ditto ditto, Dove D
4016—1 case, 150 ditto ditto ditto, Dove L
4017—Part case, 40 ditto ditto ditto, Dove G
4019—Part case, 90 ditto ditto ditto, Dove H.
Terms at sale.

Imperative Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

To close a consignment account.

32, 34, 36-in., and 8-4 Greys
8-4 Bleached Damasks
Plain Winceys
Shepherd's Crimean Shirtings
8-4 to 11-4 Alhambra and Sultan Quilts.

WEDNESDAY, July 6th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY,
Without any reserve,
SH in diamond,
98—1 case 15 pieces 8-4 bleached damask
430—1 bale 30 pieces 68-in. greys, 1232 yards
332—1 ditto 50 pieces 30-in. greys, 1323 ditto
446—1 bale 35 pieces grey, 3840½ ditto
445—35 pieces 36-in. extra grey, 3809 ditto
368—25 ditto Scotch winsey, 1526 ditto
374—29 ditto ditto, 1844 ditto
356—17 ditto ditto, 1800 ditto
318—10 ditto ditto, 1800 ditto
348—38 ditto ditto, 1682 ditto
411—40 ditto 6-4 shepherd's check shirtings
406—1 bale 230 alhambra quilts, 9-4 to 11-4.
Terms at sale.

Clearance Sale of Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, and others.

GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
32 packages
Men's fancy tweed suits
Ditto seal and witney reversibles
Ditto pilot jackets
Ditto ditto and tweed vests
Ditto ditto and tweed trousers
Venetian and white shirts
Fancy crimean ditto
Ladies' cloth and velvet jackets
Ditto striped and wincey skirts
Ditto ditto covered ditto
Coloured reps and camlets
Mole trousers
Assorted felt hats
Blankets—scarlet, white, and gentian
Hollands and greys
Oil baizes
Hosiery, ties, &c.
Terms, liberal.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

75 Crates, just received ex Rifleman.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A fine shipment of earthenware, comprising
Dishes, blue willow, 9 to 16
Bakers, ditto, 7 to 12
Cover dishes, ditto, 9 and 10
Plates, ditto, 6 to 10
Dishes, blue printed, 9 to 16
Bakers, ditto, 7 to 12
Cover dishes ditto, 9 and 10
Plates, ditto, 6 to 10
Dishes, dove printed, 9 to 16
Bakers, ditto, 7 to 12
Plates, ditto, 6 to 10
Cover dishes, ditto, 9 and 10
Toilet sets, painted, assorted
Jugs, in sets, unique
Pudding bowls, C.C.
Mugs, bowls
Breakfast teas, Paris printed
Fancy muffins, maxims
Chambers, flat rims, C.C.
Pressed chambers, printed
Ewers and basins, ditto
Toy cans, mustards, &c., &c.
The attention of buyers is directed to this bona fide sale, the whole of the goods being for sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Iron Pumps.

From the Renishaw Iron Works.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock punctually THIS DAY,
1 case pumps, 2½ inch, various qualities.
Terms at sale.

Salad Oil
Castor ditto
From the celebrated house of G. Whybrow.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

To Grocers and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Whybrow's goods, consisting of
Salad oil, half-pints
Ditto, quarts
Castor ditto, half-pints.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important Auction Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Woollens, &c.
Now landing ex Windsor Castle and Cathays.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 7th and 8th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
Several consignments of new goods.

Particulars in WEDNESDAY'S HERALD.

Imperial Foil Paper
Double Crown ditto.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
6 reams imperial foil, 21 x 28, 36 lbs.
6 ditto double crown, ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

Cream-washed and Prepared Clay Pipes.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Stores, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of pipes, comprising—
Cream-washed, assorted
Prepared, ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

SYDNEY COMMON.

UNRESERVED SALE OF FREEHOLDS.

16 VILLA SITES,
the Last Lots,
fronting the Great Park Road.
Terms, 3 years.

THE CITY AUCTIONEER is instructed by the Municipal Council to sell by auction, on the Ground, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,

Block P, 4 to 19.

16 villa sites, having each 30 feet frontage to Park-road, with 140 feet to Leinster-street.
PARK ROAD is 100 feet wide, and is from other advantages, viz., the beauty of the surrounding scenery with the increasing beauties of Moore Park, daily becoming the favourite drive of the citizens of Sydney.
These are the only lots unsold facing the Park.
Also on account and risk of former purchasers.
No. 28, 20 feet to Leinster-street.
Nos. 1, 9 to 12, and 14—6 allotments fronting Beat-street.

WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of SUBURBAN and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
on WEDNESDAY, 6th July.

BELMORE-TERRACE, Parramatta Road, Camperdown.	3 substantial brick houses, with cemented fronts and galvanized iron roofs, nearly opposite St. John's College; one containing 9 rooms, the other two 5 rooms each.
PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, Purkis-street Lambert-street Samuel-street Frederick-street	25 valuable allotments of land situate on the Pyrmont Bridge Road, Purkis, Lambert, Samuel, and Frederick streets, bounded by Mr. John Lucas's property and Grose Farm Creek
CAMPBELL HILL ESTATE, Liverpool Road.	That choice little farm, containing 6 acres 1 rood, 18 perches, being lot 13 section 6, as per plan of the estate, and unmistakably one of the best selections in the locality.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN.
SIX BUILDING ALLOTMENTS FRONTING GEORGE-STREET
SIX BUILDING ALLOTMENTS FRONTING TURNER-STREET EAST.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th July, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Twelve fine building sites at Redfern, on the next block south of Redfern-street, at the corner of George-street and Turner-street East; a selection made at the first sale of the Redfern Estate, and now offered to the public in allotments suitable for the erection of shops and private residences.
LOT 1 has a frontage of 22 feet 2 inches to George-street, by 100 feet to Turner-street. On this lot is a small brick-built cottage, in the occupation of Mr. Sullivan.
LOTS 2, 3, 4, and 5 have a frontage to George-street of 20 feet each, by a depth of 100 feet.
LOT 6 has a frontage to George-street of 17 feet 10 inches, by a depth of 100 feet.
☞ All these lots have the same frontage to a street 20 feet wide, at the rear, as to George-street.
LOT 7 has a frontage of 100 feet to a street 20 feet wide, and 18 feet 3 inches to Turner-street East.
LOT 8 adjoins lot 7, with frontage of 18 feet, by a depth of 100 feet.
LOTS 9, 10, 11, and 12 have each a frontage of 17 feet, by a depth of 100 feet, with an equal frontage to a street at the rear 19 feet wide.
A plan on view at the Auction Room.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Peter Rüs.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sales Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The cutter BROTHERS, about 16 tons burthen, belonging to the above estate, lying in Woolloomooloo Bay.
Further particulars may be obtained on applying at the Auction Rooms.
Terms, cash.

A CHOICE ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT WOOLLAHRA.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
An allotment of land in Moncur-street, midway between John and Wallis streets, being No. 13 of block E, on the west side of Moncur-street.
This is one of the earliest selections of the Point Piper Estate as subdivided by Messrs. Scott and Wallis; is situated on the highest portion of the estate, near the Upper South Head Road, and is fenced in.
Title freehold. Terms liberal.
Plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

THREE TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES,
Brisbane-street,
Adjoining Napoleon Cottage.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, by order of the Mortgagee, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 prompt,
Three well-built dwelling-houses, with double verandah in front of each, situated on the east side of Brisbane-street, at its intersection with Goulburn-street, and immediately adjoining the residence of Mr. Gregory Board, known as Napoleon Cottage.
The houses are erected of brick, on stone foundations, and cemented. The roofs are slated. Each house contains a passage, two rooms on the ground floor, three rooms on the first floor, and one bedroom in the attic. French casement windows open on to the upper verandah from the rooms on the first floor. An entrance to each house at the rear. Separate yards. Water laid on. Weekly rent, 19s. for each, amounting to £148 4s per year.
Title satisfactory. Terms at sale.

A First-class HOMESTEAD, with every convenience for a large family, in a healthy and respectable neighbourhood, between Bringelly and Camden.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The ESTATE of ORAN PARK, on the Cobitty Road, near Narellan, comprising 700 acres of excellent pasture land, fenced in and subdivided; a good portion cleared and stumped, having produced excellent crops of hay. The natural grasses are suitable for store sheep, which fatten fast on the run. Abundance of water. On the elevated part of the estate is erected, of brick and stone,

ORAN PARK HOUSE,

a commodious residence, with every convenience for a large family, finished in the first style, without regard to cost. The main building is 46 feet 6 inches long by about 45 feet deep; the hall is 9 feet wide by 45 feet 7 inches long, with a handsome cedar staircase leading to the first floor; the dining-room is 18 feet 8 x 16, with folding doors opening into the library of 15 feet 8 x 16 feet; the drawing-room is 18 feet 8 x 15 feet 6; the principal bedroom is 18 feet 8 x 15 feet, is on the same floor with closets and pantry; on the first floor are five bedrooms, with closets, &c., water laid on.
In the front of the main building, and on the two sides, are spacious verandahs, on the first floor as well as on the ground floor. The columns are all of cast iron. Above the roof rises a neat tower, finished with plate-glass on all sides, from which a fine view of the estate is obtained.
In the basement story are two bedrooms for servants, a spacious kitchen, three dry and light cellars, with closets, &c.
The rear of the building is enclosed with a wall, forming a compact court-yard, within which is a brick building intended as a wash-house and laundry, with servants' rooms over. A very large tank under ground receives the rain water from the roofs, retaining a sufficient supply for all purposes throughout the year.
At a convenient distance from the mansion are the coach-house, extensive stables, granary, hay-loft, and other conveniences.
The distance from Narellan is about two miles, and from Campbelltown about six.
A large plan, affording further particulars, can be seen at the Auction Rooms.
☞ Title satisfactory—Terms, liberal.

MANEROO.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 19th July, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m.,
THAT DESIRABLE STATION
known as
MOUNT MARSHALL,
and situated in the Maneroo district.
The STATION is at present VERY LIGHTLY STOCKED, and will be sold with the stock now on it, consisting of about 1900 sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 60 horses.
The run is WELL and THICKLY GRASSED, and has an estimated area of 36 SQUARE MILES, of which about 1500 acres are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and will carry from 1200 to 1500 head of cattle in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete, and comprise house with six rooms, dairy, store, stables, out-buildings, milking yard, shepherd's and stockman's huts, &c., stockyard with swing gates, large enough to work 2000 head of cattle, and in fact every requisite for the EFFICIENT and INEXPENSIVE working of the station; there is also a fruit and vegetable garden.
As a FATTENING RUN, Mount Marshall is not surpassed in the district, as is proved by the character of the stock sent to market from the station.
The SITUATION is a most desirable one, being so convenient to the Gipps Land, Hobart Town, Melbourne, and Sydney markets, and is distant from Cooma only about 60 miles, from Merimbula 36 miles, and from Eden 44 miles. To the last two named places there is weekly communication by coach. The homestead is on 780 acres of land, secured under conditional purchase.
To any one in a position to fully stock this station it would undoubtedly yield a PROFITABLE RETURN. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property, and for further particulars apply to MORT and CO.

N.B.—Mort and Co. are prepared to treat privately, prior to the day of sale, for the purchase of the above property, to be taken either with or without the freehold and enclosed lands.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

CASTLEREAGH RIVER.
"BREELONG WEST."

By order of the Mortgagees.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 19th July, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m.,
That valuable run, known as
"BREELONG WEST,"
situate on the Castlereagh River, together with 404 acres of freehold land, held under certificate of title under Torrens's Act, and specially selected with the view of securing in time of drought all the water available in the frontages on the Castlereagh River and the Wallamburrawang Creek.
On one of the blocks of freehold land is erected a substantial eight-roomed slab house, shingle roof, and recently licensed as a public-house. The late proprietor was in the habit of shearing annually 8000 sheep on the run, which is provided with every requisite for the management of a large station.
In the present state of the sheep market, the opportunity now afforded of securing an unstocked run in first-class country is one not to be lost sight of; and the auctioneers feel assured they can, with every confidence, press the property upon the attention of all who may be on the look-out for a profitable investment.
For further particulars, apply to
MORT and CO.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

STANMORE.

MARSDENVILLE ESTATE.
BLOCK of LAND, Nos. 15 and 16 AS PER PLAN, on the SOUTH SIDE of SEBASTAPOL-STREET, near the STANMORE ROAD, between WYMESS-STREET and ALMA-LANE, adjoining Mr. S. VANSTONE'S PROPERTY, and immediately opposite Mr. THOMPSON'S COTTAGE.
It has 100 feet frontage to SEBASTOPOL-STREET, with a depth of 145 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 8th JULY,
at 11 o'clock.
The above described block of land at Stanmore.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SHANNON GROVE, FIVE DOCK.

A PRETTILY SITUATED SUBURBAN HOMESTEAD, with about 18 ACRES OF LAND, overlooking Five Dock Bay and the Parramatta River, and at present occupied by his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 15th JULY,
at 11 o'clock.
All that piece of land, containing an area of 17½ ACRES, being part of portions 90 and 91 of the Five Dock Estate, together with all the improvements thereon, comprising a neat WEATHERBOARD VERANDAH COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing hall, 5 good rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, and gardener's room. There is about one acre of garden, stocked with fruit trees and vines, and a never-failing supply of water from tank water holes and spring.
☞ This is a very desirable suburban residence, a convenient distance from the city and the Burwood Railway Station. The position is very delightful, commanding extensive charming views of the Parramatta River scenery.
The instructions of the proprietor are absolutely to sell to the highest bidder, and purchasers seeking a good suburban homestead are specially invited to inspect Shannon Grove prior to the sale.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Executrix of the Will of the late O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The following well known extensive valuable properties.

1. EBSWORTH'S TWEED FACTORY, SUSSEX-STREET.
comprising the most complete and extensive plant and machinery (with all recent improvements) in the Australian colonies.
The FACTORY can now be INSPECTED WHILE AT WORK, and INVENTORIES OF THE MACHINERY and PLANT, together with CARDS TO VIEW, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

2. EBSWORTH'S WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT,
WATERLOO.

3. TYTHERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, about 20 acres,
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

4. REDMIRE ESTATE, BURWOOD.
Lots 40 to 46—63 acres 3 roods and 34 perches, all enclosed with a substantial fence and cleared. One of the most elevated sites at Burwood, about ten minutes' walk from the Station.
Lots 48 and 49—13 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, near the Liverpool Road.

Further particulars will be duly announced, in the meantime CARDS to view any of the lots can be obtained on application to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Preliminary Notice.

VALUABLE CATTLE STATION on the LACHLAN for Sale by Auction, early in August.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have been instructed by the owners to offer for sale early in August, at their Rooms, No. 100, Collins-street West, Melbourne,
That well-known valuable cattle station in the Lachlan district,

MERUNGLE,

comprising
About 271,691 acres of land, with a frontage of from 19 to 21 miles to the Lachlan, all fenced in the most complete manner (except the frontage), with strong wire and posts, most of it being sheep proof,
Together with
About 5800 very superior cattle, of mixed sexes and ages.
The back country is watered by the Merowie Creek, on which are five large dams, containing water permanently. There are 680 acres of freehold land, and the improvements are all first-class; and the auctioneers have no hesitation in stating that this is the finest cattle station on the Lachlan, the best evidence of which is the high prices at which the cattle have been sold in the markets.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, Powers, Rutherford, and Co., Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Ballarat.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS BOWMAN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, the [illegible] Arms, Sussex and Goulburn streets, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, [illegible], Sussex-street; South Head Road; and George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

I. O. O. F. M. U.—The Officers and Brethren of the Rose of Australia Lodge, together with the Officers and Brethren of the various Lodges, are invited to attend the Funeral of of our late departed BROTHER, Thomas Bowman; to move from his late residence, Sussex and Goulburn streets, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. S. STAINES, N. G. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE Members of the Licensed Victuallers Association, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. THOMAS BOWMAN, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the conveyance of the undermentioned Mails are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post-office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which tenders can be received at this office.
Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office St. Mary's—twelve times a week.	Up to noon, on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

DANIEL EGAN.

THE following arrangements as to the ARRIVAL and DISPATCH OF ENGLISH MAILS via Suez are published for general information.

ARRIVAL.
SUNDAY...... 10th July 1870, at 5 p.m.
" ...... 7th August " "
" ...... 4th September " "
" ...... 2nd October " "
" ...... 30th October " "
" ...... 27th November " "
" ...... 25th December " "
" ...... 22nd January, 1871 "
" ...... 19th February " "

DISPATCH.
(i. e., day upon which mail closes.)
WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1870 { at 9 p.m. for ordinary letters.
" ......10th August " "
" ......7th September " "
FRIDAY ......7th October " "
" ......4th November " "
" ......2nd December " "

DANIEL EGAN.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

NEW GOODS RATES.
All Goods and Merchandise, classed 1 to 4, will, on and after the 1st July next, be conveyed on the Government Railways at "Owner's Risk" and charged accordingly, unless otherwise directed in consignment note.
JOHN SUTHERLAND.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 29th June, 1870.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1870.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

ENTRIES CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:
Live Stock and non-Agricultural Products—July 15th.
Agricultural and Horticultural Products—1st August.
JULES JOUBERT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Enthusiastic reception of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,
and unbounded delight of one of the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of the Theatre to witness the performance of the
MOST ACCOMPLISHED ACTOR OF THE DAY.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
will make his second appearance THIS EVENING in his two wonderful creations,
SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM and CAPTAIN PATTER.
The Comedy and Farce are both from the pen of Mr. Charles Mathews.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
the entertainments will commence with, at 8 o'clock,
A HAPPY PAIR.
Mr. HOSKINS and Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.

After which, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, a Comedy, by Charles Mathews, Esq., entitled,
USED UP!
Sir Charles Coldstream.... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
his original character.

To conclude with a favourite Farce, by Charles Mathews, Esq., called,
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER!
Captain Patter (a gentleman who allows no one to talk but himself (with the incidental music) .... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
"A Trip to Paris Thirty Years ago"
"Reminiscences, or Things that were not"
"I once fell in love," and
"Characteristic Finale."

Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Box Office open daily, from 10 till 3.

During Mr. Mathews's engagement there will be no Free List, the Press excepted.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
ADJOINING VICKERY'S BUILDINGS,
Pitt-street North.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 4th,
AND EVERY EVENING.

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the
DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
The Largest and Best that ever appeared in Australia.

NEW PROGRAMME TO NIGHT.

MADEMOISELLE LA ROSIERRE,
Great Star Equestrienne,
in her Daring Act of Leaping Barriers, Ties, Garlands, Banners, &c.
Madame ANEROU,
the Graceful Equestrienne, in her Single and Double Acts.
Miss ANNIE NORMAN,
the Favourite Equestrienne and Danseuse.
Mr. GEORGE GILHAM,
The Star Rider of Australia,
and most intrepid and fearless Bare-backed Rider in the World.
HARRY COWLE,
People's Jester and Local Vocalist.
Mr. T. BIRD,
The Great Contortionist and Equestrian.
Mr. R. TAYLOR,
Equestrian, Acrobat, and Trapezian.
Mr. H. WALLACE,
South American Star Rider,
and Equilibrist.
Signor SALAVARIO,
Great Spanish Star Rider.
Master of the Arena......... Mr. T. BIRD
Ring Master .... Mr. R. TAYLOR
Clown to Arena .... HARRY COWLE
Leader of Orchestra .... HERR ERNEST.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Circus will be fitted up for their comfort, and lighted with gas. Smoking strictly prohibited.

FIRST GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY NEXT, July 9th.
To commence at 2.30.
Box Plan at Mr. J. CLARKE'S Music Repository, Hunter-street.

Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock; horses' heads facing south.
Prices of Admission:—Dress Circle chairs, 3s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pitt, 1s.

A GRAND CONCERT of Sacred and Secular Music, will be given by the members of the Chippendale Choral Union, assisted by Miss James and Mr. J. W. Hall, in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Botany Road, on WEDNESDAY evening, 6th July, in aid of the Organ Fund. Tickets, 1s and 1s 6d. J. T. BRYANT, Hon. Sec.

A COMPLIMENTARY QUADRILLE PARTY to Mr. W. KING, tendered by his pupils, will take place, at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, THIS EVENING. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ST. JAMES'S TEMPERANCE MUSIC HALL, open nightly. Change of programme every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—
Lessee—Lionel Harding, Wilson, and Habbe.
Under the direction of Miss Rosa Cooper.
Patron—His Excellency the EARL of BELMORE.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. and Mrs. E. HOLLOWAY.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Commodore LAMBERT,
and the Officers of H. M.'s ship of war Challenger.
Mr. EDMUND HOLLOWAY, the acknowledged T. P. Cooke of the colonies, will appear as Jack Helm Neptune.
Mrs. HOLLOWAY as Mary Helm.
Miss MARION DIXON, the fascinating Danseuse, has kindly volunteered her services for this night only, and will during the evening dance a Sailor's Hornpipe and Highland Fling.
Mr. HARRY ADAMS, the Great Comique, will have the honour of making his first appearance before a Sydney Audience. Mr. J. COLLINS as Giles Clump.
New scenery by WILSON and HABBE.

The performance to commence with the
THE SEA, THE SEA,
or the Ocean Child.
Jack Helm Neptune .... Mr. E. Holloway
Harry Helm.............................. Mr. R. Roberts
Dennis O'Trot............................ Mr. W. Andrews
Mary Helm.............................. Mrs. E. Holloway.
To conclude with the Military Drama,
JESSIE BROWN,
Jessie Brown .... Miss Rosa Cooper
supported by Messrs. Roberts, Andrews, Welsh, Wood, Davis, Douglass; Mesdames Moore, Montague, Green, Murphy, and the strength of the company.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

MESSRS. FARMER and COMPANY have the honour to announce that they have imported from the best Lyons manufacturers a beautiful collection of SILKS, of the richest quality, and will present them for SALE THIS DAY, and during the week. All these goods have been made specially for present season, and are of full quantities. An inspection of them is respectfully solicited, and a description of the silks is appended, for the benefit of Ladies residing in the country. The goods are confidently recommended as of extraordinary merit.
The PLAIN SILKS consist of gros grains, and several new cords in white, light, medium, and dark colours.
The FANCY SILKS embrace brilliant stripes and checks, new and figured; chené and broché, suitable for every occasion.
The BLACK SILKS are of especial excellence.

VELVET AND CLOTH JACKETS.
In accordance with our usual custom at the close of each season, we shall offer these at greatly reduced prices, from this day.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Silk Mercers and Importers of Novelties.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S CARPETS FOR

1870.

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY CARPETS.

NEW VELVET CARPETS.

NEW WILTON CARPETS.

NEW KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

NEW SCOTCH CARPETS.

NEW FURNISHINGS.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, Sydney.

MACHINE COTTON.—J. and P. Coats 400 yard reels, all numbers. J. and E. Dawson, 408, Geo.-st.

MACHINE SILK.—Black, drab, and slate, best quality. J. and E. DAWSON, 408, George-street.

MACHINE THREADS.—Best makes, very cheap. J. and E. DAWSON, 408, George-street.

ALPACA BRAIDS.—Very fine, black and coloured, 2s per 36 yards. J. and E. DAWSON, 408, George-st.

PRUSSIAN BINDINGS.—Black and coloured, 2s 11d piece 36 yards. J. and E. DAWSON, 408, George-st.

DENISON HOUSE,
June 27, 1870.

THOMPSON and GILES
apprise their
NUMEROUS PATRONS,
and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY,
that during
THIS MONTH
and
ALL JULY
they will offer the
REMAINING PORTION
of their
WINTER STOCK
at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.
They have carefully gone through the whole of their remaining stock of WINTER FABRICS, and have marked them at such Reduced Prices as will ensure a speedy clearance.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
have been made
in all
SEASONABLE GOODS.

376, 378, and 380, George-street.
THOMPSON and GILES.

E. WAY'S, PITT-STREET.
Best quality, Black Ribbon Velvets, 2 inches wide, 1s per yard.
Bath Cot Blankets, only 4s 9d per pair—a bargain.
Linen Tick, 1s 3d—very cheap.
Muslin Ties, good quality, newest fashions, only 11½d.
Gents' Merino Hose, 11s 6d per dozen; good value for 18s per dozen
Ladies' Cambric Handkerchiefs, 10s per dozen; usually at 1s 3d each.
Note the name—E. WAY,
Ladies' Outfitting Establishment.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House, 90, King-street,
will offer this day and during the week his entire Stock of Winter Goods at less than half-price:—
5000 yards of striped and checked winceys, to be sold at 4½d and 6½d, former price 1s, 1s 3d
3000 yards fancy poplins, mohairs, challies, lustrines, camlets, and other textures, at 6½d, 7½d, former price, 1s 1d, 1s 4d
2000 yards of plain shot poplins, in all colours, at 9½d (yard wide), former price 1s 6d
Tartan camlets, repps, serges, and all the new materials, from 8½d
Real French merinoes, in all colours, 1s 6½d per yard
5000 yards coloured coburgs and French twills, to be sold at 6½d, worth 1s 9d.

MANTLES, MANTLES, MANTLES.
Real Genoa and Lyons velvet jackets, in all the latest styles, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 guineas
Black cloth jackets, beautifully trimmed, 4s 11d, 6s 11d, 8s 11d, less than half-price
200 children's black cloth jackets, 2s 6½d, worth 10s 6d
Ladies' and children's waterproof mantles, from 6s 11d
Waterproof capes and costumes, in great variety, very cheap
Silk jackets, in all the most approved styles, from 14s 6d to 3 guineas
Real Paisley and wool shawls, from 11s 6d to 50s, worth the attention of ladies.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY, MILLINERY.
Very pretty millinery bonnets, from 10s 6d to 21s; a splendid assortment of trimmed and untrimmed straw and felt hats, from 7s 9d to 18s 6d; new shaped high crown hats, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d; Garibaldi hats, velvet bound, 1s 6d; fancy feathers, plumes, flowers, wreaths, hat and bonnet ornaments, very cheap; ladies' dress caps, in great variety, at very low prices; a splendid assortment of ladies' and children's underclothing, remarkably cheap.
Fancy goods of every description reduced in price:—Parachutes, 3s 11d; umbrellas, 6s 11d, 8s 11d; lace and wool ruffles, 4½d; 150 pairs of stays, slightly soiled, 1s 11d; 350 pairs of stays, 2s 11d; women's white cotton hose, 1s 11d, 2s 11d, and 3s 6d the half dozen; Balbriggan and Lisle thread hose, very cheap; laces, ribbons, fancy fringes, fringes, gloves, and men's mercery, all reduced in price.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY. HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.
50 pairs of muslin curtains, 3 yards long, 3s 11d, former price 10s 6d
Blankets, flannels, quilts, sheetings, damasks, table cloths, table covers, toilet covers, napkins, antimacassars, and every requisite for household use, equally reduced in price.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House,
90, King-street.

N.B.—A first-class mantle-cutter on the premises.
Wedding and mourning orders carefully attended to.
1000 yards of remnants, dress materials, prints, flannels, and calicoes, next to a gift.
Good black silks, reliable makes, moderate prices.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-st.

FRENCH SILKS.
DAVID JONES and CO. are now introducing to Ladies and Families of Sydney a large variety of
FANCY GLACÉ SILKS
of LYONS MANUFACTURE, in Stripes, Shots, Chenes, and Broches, which they have JUST PURCHASED HERE. Styles are the latest; colours most choice.
PRICES UNDER ORIGINAL or FRENCH COST.
PATTERNS FREE by POST.

CHOICE WINTER DRESSES.
DAVID JONES AND CO. are showing, THIS MORNING, a very large parcel of
BROCHE and PLAIN POPLINS, choice colours,
at
NINE SHILLINGS and NINE PENCE the full dress;
also,
FRENCH REPS and EPINGLINES, new shades,
at
TEN SHILLINGS and NINE PENCE 12 yards.
These form a part of a large colonial purchase, and are really UNDER the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

GIGANTIC DRAPERY SALE.
To commence THIS MORNING.

PERRY, BROTHERS, 92 and 94, King-street.

Preparatory to opening their SHIPMENTS for the COMING SEASON and previous to TAKING STOCK, Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS, beg to announce for POSITIVE AND IMMEDIATE SALE,
the whole of their
RETAIL STOCK,
consisting of

SILKS	STAYS	HOSIERY
MANTLES	PARACHUTES	GLOVES
DRESSES	RIBBONS	SHIRTS
PRINTS	TRIMMINGS	HATS
CALICOES	BONNETS	

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

SILK DEPARTMENT,
consisting of Black SILKS, Fancy Silks, Stripes, Checks, Brocades, Moire Antiques, Plain Glaces, Black, White, and Coloured Satins.
Lot 1—prices formerly 3s to 3s 9d, reduced to 2s 6d
Lot 2— " " 3s 9d to 4s 9d, " 2s 11d
Lot 3— " " 4s 9d to 5s 9d, " 3s 6d
Lot 4— " " 5s 9d to 6s 9d, " 3s 11d
BLACK SILKS ONE GUINEA THE DRESS
Ditto ditto, £1 9s 6d
Extra wide, rich quality, £1 19s
Heavy gros grain silk, £1 15s the dress
Superior ditto, £1 19s 6d the dress
Fancy silks, £1 5s the full dress
" £1 9s 6d " "
Rich quality, £1 15s " "
Extra rich ditto, £1 19s 6d " "
Plain coloured glace, £1 5s the dress
Wide width " £1 17s
Rich coloured CORDED SILKS, 4s 9d, usual price 7s 6d yard
Black satins £1 9s 6d the full dress
" " £1 15s " "
" " £1 19s " "
Beautiful quality 2 guineas full dress
Real IRISH POPLINS, £1 9s 6d the dress, usual price three guineas
Moire antique dress, warranted pure silk, £2 19s 6d
All silk velvet, 4s 6d yard.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
A large and varied stock of Ladies' and Children's BLACK SILK, BLACK CLOTH, and WATERPROOF MANTLES
GENOA VELVET MANTLES
Children's WATERPROOF Mantles, 4s 11d
Children's CLOTH Jackets, 1s 11d
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, 4s 11d
Ladies' WATERPROOF Mantles, 9s 6d
LADIES' TIGHT FITTING SILK MANTLES, 15s 9d.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
All heavy and Winter Dress Materials reduced to one-half their usual prices.
Plain Camlets
Lustres
Winceys
Tartan Reps
Silk Mixtures
Figured Poplinettes
The prices now ranging from 2s 11d the dress to 9s 6d.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Super WHITE LONG CLOTH, 3½d per yard
Heavy wide shirting, 4½d
Heavy GREY CALICO, 2½d
Full width WHITE TWILL SHEETING, 1s 3½d
9-4 white WITNEY BLANKETS, 7s 11d per pair
10-4 witney, 11s 9d
11-4 ditto, 17s 6d
TOILET, MARCELLA, and TERRY QUILTS, from 3s 9d
2 bales Welsh flannel, 9½d per yard
3 bales ditto extra fine, wide, and heavy, 12½d per yard
Real Saxony flannels
Huckaback towelling, towels, tablecloths, table covers, linen damasks, diapers, brown hollands, &c., &c., &c., equally cheap.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's hosiery, ladies' white cotton, coloured merino, stripe, scarlet, Derby ribbed, silk Balbriggan, and Lisle hose.
The whole stock at the following prices:—
2s 3d the half-dozen, formerly 6s
2s 9d " " 8s 6d
3s 9d " " 10s 6d
4s 6d " " 12s 9d
5s 11d " " 15s 6d
8s 9d " " 17s 9d.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.
First choice, slightly spotted, 1s 11d per pair, formerly 4s
WOOL CROSS-OVER Capes, Chest Protectors, &c., 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, half the usual prices
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 1s 6d the half dozen
Ditto ditto, 1s 9d ditto
Ditto ditto, fine, 2s 6d ditto
Ditto ditto, extra fine, 3s 6d ditto.

FUR DEPARTMENT.
Ermine, Miniver, Squirrel, and Sable Boas,
1s 11d, formerly 4s 9d
2s 11d, ditto 5s 9d
3s 6d, ditto 7s 9d.

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Plain CHEMISES, 1s 11d
Trimmed CHEMISES, 2s 11d
Worked CHEMISES, 3s 9d
Plain NIGHT-DRESSES, 3s 6d
Frilled NIGHT-DRESSES, 4s 9d
Worked NIGHT-DRESSES, 5s 9d
Richly worked NIGHT-DRESSES, 7s 6d
Tucked DRAWERS, 1s 11d
Worked DRAWERS, 2s 11d
Frilled longcloth SKIRTS, 2s 9d
Tucked SKIRTS, 3s 9d.
CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
INFANTS' HOODS, HATS, and SQUARES.
Patent-fastening STAYS, from 1s 11d
NURSING Stays.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
The whole of the stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, fashionable shapes, will be offered at half-price.
ENGLISH TRIMMED BONNETS.
All the stock of TRIMMED MILLINERY BONNETS, latest fashions, will be cleared out at half-price
Large stock of FRENCH FLOWERS, at reduced prices.

During the Sale all purchases to be paid for on or before delivery.
PERRY, BROTHERS.

BLACK and Coloured Alpaca Braids, 36 yards for 2s; extra wide black ditto, 2s 6d. Kelk, opposite Royal.

WHITE GLOVES, Scarfs, Ties, Collarettes, Chest Protectors, at reduced prices. W. C. KELK.

ANTIMACASSARS, five sizes, 8d, 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 6d, 2s each, a bargain. W. C. KELK, opp. Royal Hotel.

WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS, wholesale and retail. Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Please look at the materials at the door marked £3 10s per suit, to order, at HOWES', 88, King-street, and then say which is the cheapest shop in the colony.

LADIES' Polish BOOTS, for short dresses, just landed. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

GENTS' French Kid E. S. BOOTS, a choice assortment just landed. CALLAGHAN and SON.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until noon of the 5th instant, for sundry REPAIRS to the Forth and Clyde Hotel, Prince-street.
Specifications can be seen at the Office of GEORGE R. DIBBS, 127, Pitt-street, opposite Oriental Bank.

THE SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
227, George-street.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to the 21st July next, for the supply of a complete Plant for Meat and Vegetable Preserving, on Appert's most approved open-bath system, with the necessary boiling-down apparatus and tin-making machinery, capable of disposing of 1200 sheep and 20 bullocks per day.
The tenders must be accompanied by plans and specifications, and a detailed list of the different portions of the plant, with the price of each portion.
The Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

TENDERS required for connecting with main, Premises, No. 42, Hunter-street. Apply at the Offices of Mrs. E. FARRELL, No. 76, King-street.

TENDERS wanted, Carpenters' work, labour. Apply Office, Exhibition Buildings.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until FRIDAY, 15th instant, for the erection of two houses in King-street, opposite Prince of Wales Theatre, for Mr. William Moffitt. Plans and specification at 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS are required for the Conveyance and Delivery of 80 to 100 tons of COAL from Newcastle to Grafton, Clarence River. Apply at the office of J. B. Holdsworth, Waterloo Stores, Market-street.

TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, for Trenching a portion of Victoria Park. Apply to Messrs. SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery.

TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, the 8th instant, for Fencing in Victoria Park. Apply to Messrs. SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery.

TO BUILDERS.—Further Extension of Time.—TENDERS advertised for works at —— late Rossmount, Singleton, to be sent in THIS DAY, may be sent in on or before THURSDAY next, the 7th instant.
B. BACKHOUSE, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS to be sent in this day for Mrs. Smidmore's buildings, corner of Clarence and Market streets. O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TO WELL-SINKERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for Sinking a Well. Goodlet and Smith, Pottery, S. Hills.

TENDERS required, for PLASTERING Cottage at North Shore. J. P. Walker, Westmoreland-st., Glebe.

TO QUARRYMEN.—TENDERS wanted. Specifications at 283, Elizabeth-street.

TENDERS Wanted for building a kitchen and three rooms. P. M'MAHON, 75, William-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAVE PROSPECT.
SYDNEY MAIL, JULY 9th.

A ROPE MANGLE for SALE, cheap. Reeve's Cottages, Glebe-street, Glebe.

CARPET.—A second-hand Brussels wanted, 23 x 19; state price. M. B., HERALD Office.

COAL, Wood, and Charcoal, best quality, wholesale and retail. J. E. IVE, 4, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

FOR HIRE, a five-ton DERRICK CRANE. JAMES B. ELPHINSTONE, Glebe.

FOR SALE, Glass SHOW CASE and COUNTER. 83, King-street, adjoining Golden Fleece.

SMALL HOUSES or LAND, Wanted to Purchase. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to buy left off Clothing. Letters attended to. Mrs. Maskell, 585, George-st., near Goulburn-st.

WANTED, to SELL COUNTERS, Shop Fixtures, Office Panelling, Sashes, &c. Jordan, 318, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to hire a Singer's improved SEWING-MACHINE. Address A. H., Post Office.

WANTED, Fancy FOWLS, and any variety of Talking PARROTS. W. NEAVES, 213, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to Purchase a Market Gardener's CART. Apply L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, to SELL a Pair of Second-hand Dogcart WHEELS and AXLE, cheap. C. Tall, 396, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a beautiful Pair of Young Forest KANGAROOS, male and female, about eighteen months old, perfectly tamed, and very pleasing, having been reared up in the company of children. Apply J. S. Abrahams, chemist, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to borrow £100; security by bill of sale on furniture worth £300; a fair rate of interest will be given; no loan office need apply. X., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER desires EMPLOYMENT. A. G., 235, Kent and Margaret streets.

AN intelligent, respectable young Person, aged 20, desirous of returning to England, is open to ENGAGEMENT in any capacity, for passage. Address Secretary School of Arts, Pitt-street.

A LADY competent to undertake Housekeeping and manage children, requires a SITUATION. Address C. S. S., Messrs. Reading and Co., 356, George-street, Sydney.

DISENGAGED, several thorough domesticated Servants. Mrs. Heap's, 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, by a young WOMAN, a situation in the country. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, SITUATION as Stewardess. Address M. W., 12, Langley-lane, Burton-street.

WAITING, Servants of all capacities, for town or country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION to attend in the waiting room of a Photographic Gallery. E. H., Pierce, agent, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION, as Kitchen Maid. Address S. A., Redfern Post-office. No objection to a scullery. Open till Thursday. A personal reference.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman in a gentleman's family. Has a knowledge of dressmaking. Open for a week. M. A. H., Paddington Post-office.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as saleswoman in a drapery or fancy business. Would give her services for the first three months. S. M., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Woman, a SITUATION as Working Housekeeper to a widower or single gentleman. Can produce good references. Open for 3 days. Address Housekeeper, 390, Pitt-street S.

WANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION as useful companion to a lady, would assist in housework, and is useful with her needle. B. A., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a young man, with several years' good character, a SITUATION as groom and coachman. No objection to the country. E. D., Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A LADY desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Nursery Governess, either town or bush. J. M., Waverley House, Waverley.

A YOUNG LADY seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess. English, music, &c. W. N., Post-office, Redfern.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT, as Companion and Assistant to a Lady, or the charge and education of young children. A note addressed D. J. V., HERALD Office, will receive prompt attention. N.B.—The Advertiser is accustomed to the superintendence of domestic arrangements.

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for an intelligent well-educated YOUTH to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Woollen business. Apply Woollen Department.
Farmer and Company.

APPRENTICES wanted to the millinery, dress and mantle making. Mrs. Hinds, Botany Rd., Redfern.

BOOTMAKERS' ROLLERS wanted. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

BOOT FINISHER wanted for country. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to reside in the College, and to undertake specially the English department in the School. Apply to the Rev. S. C. Kent, Camden College, Newtown, either by letter, or personally between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good ASSISTANTS; also Apprentices. Mrs. Hammond, 49, Bligh-st.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good General HAND, for Brisbane. Alcock, Brothers, 233, Pitt-st.

FRENCH POLISHER wanted, at once. Carter's Furniture Warehouse, 15, Jamison-street.

TO OVERLANDERS.—To a Man well accustomed to have charge of Sheep travelling Overland, a nine or twelve months' ENGAGEMENT will be given. References of respectability and experience required. Apply stating salary required. G. SPRING, Commission Agent, Greville's Rooms.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, a PRINTER. Schroder's Portrait Gallery, Haymarket.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Coat, Inverness Cape, and Trouser Hands. Factory. Mort's-passage.

WANTED, a MASTER to teach Perspective Drawing; ref. required. Address Drawing, HERALD.

WANTED, by a Lady, accustomed to tuition, a daily Engagement. References. M. D. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a City Factory, with £150. Apply 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOPER. Apply Thomas Rise, 180, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good CLICKER. Alderson and Sons.

WANTED, RIVETERS and FINISHERS, at Pinamore's Boot Factory, Waverley.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Lane, painter, Baltic Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to millinery and dressmaking; also, a useful GIRL. 51, William-st.

WANTED, Nursery GOVERNESS for gentleman's family in Queensland: reference. D. H., HERALD.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dressmaking. 3, Bay-street, Glebe. Also APPRENTICES.

WANTED, a competent Machinist (Singer's), for shirts: no other need apply. 467, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED, two Improvers for Brickwork. Devonshire-street, between Elizabeth and Riley streets.

WANTED, first-class Coach PAINTER; also, strong BOY, used to strike. E. J. Lilly, coach factory, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a competent MACHINIST, to teach a lady W. and W.'s Machine. Apply 22, Castlereagh-street, opposite Alfred Park.

WANTED, Sleeping PARTNER, with about £200. Net business profits over 200 per cent. Apply personally to Baron de Balk, 328, George-street. Note, the business has no connection with Photography.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a sawmill, with a small capital. A good opening for a steady industrious man. Apply Mr. William Brown, labour agent, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a first-class SADDLE HAND to proceed at once to the North of Queensland. None but steady industrious men, anxious for a permanent position need apply. 14, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as power loom manager; has had the management of plain and box looms for the last 12 years; can do a little at designing; can produce first-class testimonials from last employer in England, and from the late O. B. Ebsworth, tweed manufacturer, Sydney. Address Eli Roberts, 70, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A USEFUL GIRL may meet with an ENGAGEMENT, by applying 334, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

NURSEMAID Wanted, for Hunter's Hill. Apply at the office of the P. R. S. Co., King-street Wharf.

WANTED, for the country, a General SERVANT, high wages. M. Asher, 264, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, English preferred. Mrs. Wills, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for small family. No. 3, Vincent-street, Balmain, near the ferry.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL; also good Dressmaker, for a few days. 108, King-street East.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK. Apply Royal Hotel.

WANTED, several Married Couples, a Carpenter, and Farm and Garden Labourers. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a bread cart. Boylson and Sons, Ashfield.

WANTED, a MAN used to opening oysters. Apply to H. Clegg, 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, MAN to drive horse, work in garden. J. Coward, Botany; or Mr. Golding, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN, to work in a garden. Apply C. Duffy, Bondi.

WANTED, General Servant, also Housemaid and Laundress, for hotel. Mrs. Blake, op. Exchange.

WANTED, an active young GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply after 9, 13, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 15. Apply after 3 o'clock, Housekeeper, 32, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. W. Allerton, 667, George-st., near Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. W. Cary, Waltham Cottage, Waverley.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT; one used to children. 41, King-street West.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as BUTLER; must have good references. 107, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a respectable person, as Nursemaid and Needlewoman. Mrs. Keep, Broughton, P'sham.

WANTED, a GIRL, housework; sleep at home preferred. 193, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable young person as BARMAID, for Queensland. Apply 224, Pitt-street.

WANTED, strong active GIRL, for Burwood. Mrs. Carroll, Figtree Cottage, Liverpool-st., 11 and 12.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child and make herself useful. 99, Prince-street, near Essex-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 342, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. American Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby and assist in housework. 78, Cooper-st., Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, General SERVANT, fond of children; small family. 211, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, competent House and Parlour Maid, for North Shore. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID; Protestant. Apply Mrs. John Solomon, Elizabeth-st., op. Aus. Club.

WANTED, a Middle-aged WOMAN. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Moorfield House, Darling-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, at Hill's Fancy Shop, South Head Road.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. 31, South Head Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; good character. 2, Sea View-terrace, Liverpool-st. E.

WANTED, General SERVANT and NURSE. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Mrs. Scott, 49, South Head Road.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, to mark billiards. Bradford's Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. Bowyer, grocer, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 209, George-street North.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at the Bank, William-st., between 12 and 1 this day.

WANTED, a smart LAD, accustomed to a bar. Penman, Golden Fleece, King-street.

WAITRESS, good Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants, for engagement. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15. Apply Mrs. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply 70, York-street.

WANTED, a useful NURSEGIRL. Mrs. Reynolds, next to Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to nurse, and make herself generally useful. Apply 498, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, thoroughly respectable General Servant for small family. Protestant. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an elderly PERSON to do Housework; also, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS to the Tailoring. 142, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT in a small family; no washing. Registry Office, No. 5, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a MAN, that understands fruit trees, to work in a garden; also a PLOUGHMAN. Apply to Robert Berry, Sussex and Erskine streets.

WANTED, young MAN, to work in garden; state wages. Apply, by letter, Smith, care Mr. Miles, Telegraph Office.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, to assist in housework. Apply to Mrs. F. W. Elliott, Curtis Road, Balmain.

WANTED, for Maitland, a General SERVANT; references required. Apply 1, Cooper-street, near St. Benedict's Chapel, off Abercrombie-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A LARGE Furnished ROOM, to suit a married couple. rent 8s. 201, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for 2 gentlemen or lady. Lauriston-ter., next the shop. Terms mod.

A COMFORTABLE Home for a gentleman. Piano. 169, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

A GENTLEMAN desires BOARD and Residence, with home comforts. State terms, G. H. P., HERALD.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. 135, Elizabeth-street, near Market-st.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE.—Vacancy for Gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, The Osborne, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS, for a Gentleman, with BOARD. 90, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

A COMFORTABLE unfurnished ROOM, with fireplace, to LET. Apply 6, Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS, VACANCY for Gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS Furnished for Lady and Gentleman, in a widow lady's family. Goulburn and Macquarie streets South.

A FRONT BEDROOM to LET, for gentleman, in a private family. 70, York-street.

A LADY offers a comfortable HOME to two Gentlemen, friends preferred; if permanent, terms very moderate. K. Z., HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, op. St. Philip's; a bath. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st. Terms moderate.

FRONT ROOMS to LET; no children. 362, Elizabeth-street South, Goulburn-street.

GENTLEMAN, having bachelor's home, wishes another gentleman to share it with him. Melanthes, HERALD Office.

LARGE Furnished BEDROOM to LET; 7s per week. 144, Forbes-street.

ONE or TWO FRONT ROOMS to LET; also large Shed and Stabling, 215, Cumberland-st., Church-hill.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, in Macquarie-st.; bath. Cards at Mr. Turner's, Hunter-st.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.—Large BEDROOM, with balcony, for two brothers or friends, in an English family; no children. Melville-terrace, 88, Crown-street, Surry Hills. For cards, 293, George-street.

TO LET, one or two ROOMS, with use of kitchen, in a healthy locality, ten minutes' walk from St. Andrew's Cathedral, in a highly respectable family. Apply E. Turner, 670, George-street.

TO BE LET, 2 Furnished ROOMS. Apply to Miss Noble, Hoskins-place.

TO LET, comfortable BEDROOM. No. 35, Riley-street, near Domain Gate.

TO LET, a large furnished balcony ROOM, with use of kitchen. 220, Dowling-street, near William-street.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, comfortable quarters. Bachelor, HERALD Office.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, first-class HOUSES; low rent. M. Boylson.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, CLIFTON COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, servant's room; plenty of water, fruit and flower gardens; within three minutes' walk of station. Apply J. Hancock.

COTTAGE, containing drawing and dining rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and servant's room, yard and garden; Edgecliff Road, Woollahra, close to 3d omnibus; to LET, at £80 a year. Apply to Lennon and Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

DETACHED COTTAGE to LET, corner of Redfern and Walker streets, comprising seven apartments, garden, and yard. The house is new, and in every respect convenient and comfortable. Apply H. H. Newman, Redfern-street, second door north-west of Pitt-street, Redfern.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c. Replete with every comfort and convenience. The furniture may be taken at a valuation, on easy terms. Mr. Fattorini, 175, Pitt-street.

HOUSES to LET, 4 and 5 rooms, 13s and 14s per week. Apply at Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, furnished, Wiblin Cottage, 5 rooms; rent very cheap to a careful tenant. Apply Mr. W. Mileswater, Manly Beach.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 3 rooms, with water. Apply A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 4 rooms and kitchen, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 359, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst; 10 rooms, bath-room, and kitchen. Apply next door.

TO LET, a two-roomed HOUSE, Wood's-lane, Woolloomooloo. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, eight rooms, and bath-room, No. 11, Little Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a neat four-roomed HOUSE, cheap. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, Botany Road, SHOP, large yard, plenty water, 7s. A. Cubitt, 11, Bridge-street.

TO LET, the Star Inn, Newtown. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, 54, Glebe Road, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen; nice situation; rent 11s. Key next door.

TO LET, 156, Clarence-street, 8-roomed HOUSE; rent mod. F. Pierce, Auctioneer, William-street.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, Burton-street, rent 10s. F. Pierce, auctioneer, &c., William-street.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE; incoming moderate. F. Pierce, auctioneer, &c., William-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 2 large rooms, kitchen, oven; rent 6s. Pineapple Inn, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, stable, large yard, and piece of ground; rent, 10s. J. Ellis, Greek-st., Glebe.

TO LET, 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street. Apply Mr. Bowden, cottage next door.

TO LET, cheap, a HOUSE, 6 rooms, Shepherd's-paddock, 46, Myrtle-street; or W. U. Harris, Botany Road.

TO BE LET, HOUSE, known as the Haymarket Hotel, George-street South. Apply 548, Bourke-street.

TO LET, a detached COTTAGE, 5 rooms, &c., Cooper and Waterloo streets, Strawberry-hill. R. Roberts, Paddington.

TO LET, "The CORNER," shop now occupied by Mr. Charles Bent. The best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

TO LET, the whole or part of HOUSE, opposite St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road, with coach-house, stables, and very complete out-offices, garden, paddock, and pleasure grounds. Apply Mr. Turner.

TO LET, two handsome new-built VILLAS at South Kingston, containing 7 good large rooms, laundry, garden and paddock, good water, and splendid view. Apply 456, George-street; or opposite house.

TO LET—WOOLLAHRA.—that choice Family RESIDENCE, HEATHFIELD, containing 2 large reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, man's room, laundry, &c., &c.; also, new and extensive stabling, large pleasure grounds, &c., &c. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET (district of Illawarra), a new and beautifully situated COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with all appurtenances necessary to the home of a gentleman. Attached are twenty-five acres of land, and more can be had if required.
N.B.—The furniture (new and good) can be had at a valuation.
Apply to W. J. R. Jenkins, Charcoal, Illawarra.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Bedmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c.; water laid on. Apply on the premises; or to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

OFFICES to LET. Pope and Shaw, 338 and 340, George-street.

OFFICES to LET, at present occupied by Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, 170, Pitt-street.

TO LET, STALLS for two horses. Apply to H. Clegg, 80, Hunter-street.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—To LET, at South Creek, a good GRASS PADDOCK, 1600 acres, well fenced; immediate possession. Apply William Bull, wheelwright.

TO LET, at Cook's River, one mile from the Dam, ten acres of LAND, with Orchard, Paddock, Cottage containing four rooms, kitchen, outhouses, stables, &c. Part has been under cultivation, and would be very suitable for a Market Garden. The whole is well fenced and abundantly supplied with water. Rent moderate. Apply to W. Bond, 656, George-street South.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
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☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
_ The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscriptions 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Mrs. C. TOZER, having resigned the agency for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the district of Port Macquarie, Mr. JAMES BUTLER has been appointed her successor.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
HERALD Office, June 25th, 1870.

SYDNEY:- Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.